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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
2-52 P.M.				
1909.				
2 31st "	"BRITANNIA"*	6525	.....	..
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	....
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9606
8th "	CALEDONIA	7958	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	BOYLE	7918	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911
5th June	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
12th "	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6810	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9021

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6,525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

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DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st Apr 1909
PRAGA	4,000	G. Gullmbar	16th Apr 1909
MOZENIER	5,423	A. Perosi	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
MARQUIS			
RAQUEHEM	4,396	G. Raicich	6th April 1909
YORWARRTS	5,990	B. Bednarz	27th Apr. 1909
AUSTRIA	7,888	B. Cobol	29th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINA ND.	6,046	R. Nitsche	24th April 1909.

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Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time Route—via.
			about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 29th Mar.	11 a.m. P D & O*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 1st Apr.	9 a.m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	3,171	Fri. 2nd Apr.	6 a.m. † (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, 29th Mar. calling at Veraval Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Bussrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSSREH (Weekly)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st Apr. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Bussrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

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S. S. "A Steamer," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 10th Apl.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th March, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	15th Apr, 1909,
DUMBEA	5,585	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	10th June "
YARRA	6,149	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "
NERA	6,578	X	2nd Sept. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
YARRA	6,149	Sellier	22nd Apl. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTA	6,378	Barillon	21st May "

For further particulars apply to—

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Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
R RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Manchini	15th Apr. 1909,
D. BALDUINO	4,500	D. Maganini	15th May 1909
R. RUBATTINO	4,500	L. Mancini	15th June 1909,

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

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INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste,

BOMBAY to COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	D. Paloni	17th Apr. 1909.
ISONZIA	6,000	G. Boletto	17th May 1909.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Dini	17th June 1909.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to COLOMBO Rs. 75, to PENANG Rs. 140, to ——— to SINGAPORE Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

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" "	Marseilles	" 578

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

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J. B. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	STERTEIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
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THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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DIAMONDS, RUBIES,
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,500,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,625,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GERIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY AGENT.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

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Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Aden (Jamp.)
Madras.	Chittagong.	Aden. (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Acting Manager.

BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUND	£ 253,000

HEAD OFFICE:
45, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be as ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 22,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

E. E. SAVI,
Acting Agent.

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Asung-Hsien	Kiaoyang	Peking	
Changchung	Lyeta	San Francisco	
Chefoo	Sengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai	
Dairen (Dalny)	Shaseki	Tientsing	
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin	
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo	
Hongkong	Osaka		
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)		
London			

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs B, ALMEIDA. Girgaum, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.

TO BE HAD OF

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OP. SOCIETY, LTD., WATSON'S HOTEL, APOLLO HOTEL, and other leading Bars and Restaurants.

D. C. COOMRIGAR & Co. D. D. BARIA.

THE SOLE AGENT,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.
BOMBAY.

CROFT, MODY & CO.

THE following popular and well known BRANDS of WHISKIES can be had Wholesale from

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY,
OR RETAIL FROM
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS
AND
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

O. T. B. (Old Mac Taggart Blend)
F. O. S. (Finest old Scotch)
From DONALD Mc. TAGGART & Co., Strathspey and Glasgow.
A. L. W. (Antique Liqueur)
R. O. T. (Rare Old Talisker)
From The DAILUAINE-TALISKER DISTILLERS LTD.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY, 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed 218 000,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded ... 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING is divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1908, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum on the original sums assured, and also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been more than DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES with RETURN OF PURCHASE MONEY.

THIS NOVEL and most ATTRACTIVE SCHEME which has been recently introduced offers exceptional Advantages to prospective Annuitants and the "GRESHAM" is the first Insurance Company to offer its benefits to the Public.

(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

(2). A LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE ALLOWED SHOULD IT BE DESIRED TO REVOKE THE CONTRACT AT ANY TIME.

Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

For full particulars apply to—

CROFT, MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doct

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S.N. Company's ss. "PERSIA," from LONDON and Intermediate Ports, are hereby informed of the vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the No. 12 shed, Victoria Dock.

Mr. Whittell, Lloyd's Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in Single Gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "CAPRI," from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 27th instant, and are requested to take immediate delivery of their cargo landed at Victoria Dock, No. 4 Shed.

All claims for damages, &c., are to be presented and adjusted before the departure of the steamer on the 17th April next, otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent,
RUBATTINO S. N. COMPANY.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

FROM the 1st April, 1909, the TIMINGS of some of the Passenger, Mixed and also Local Trains will be REVISED.

For details and further information see Sheet Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

The Extra Mixed Train now running from Ahmednagar to Manmad to form connection with 5 down Punjab Mail will cease to run from that date.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 20th March, 1909.

THE EMPEROR EDWARD SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company Nos. 7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, at 2 P. M. (Bombay Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts for the two half years ended the 30th June and 31st December 1908.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend for the second half of the year 1908.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those that are retiring but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint two auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
For the Emperor Edward Spg. & Mfg. Co., Ld.,
B. D. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 23rd March 1909.

Notice is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th March to the 9th April, 1909, both days inclusive.

THE MADHOWJI DHARAMSI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWELFTH DIVIDEND of Rupees one hundred (100) per Share, equal to 20 per cent, will be paid on and after FRIDAY, the 2nd day of April, 1909, between 12 Noon and 4 p. m. to the Shareholders of the Madhowji Dharamsi Manufacturing Company, Limited, whose names appear in the Company's Register, on the 26th day of March, 1909, on production of Share Certificates, at the Registered office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

GOCULDASS MADHOWJI SONS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 26th March, 1909.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the PORT of KARACHI, held on the 19th March, 1909, the Undermentioned DEBENTURES were DRAWN:—

Nos. 51
63—Secretary, Standard Life Assurance Coy, Bombay.
133
194
Nos. 428
485—Messrs. Bhaijee Dinshaw, Framjee Coverjee Modi and others.
Nos. 513
517—Mr. Ali Ahmed Hussanali, I. C. S,
541
Nos. 567—Mr. A. W. Marshall,

And it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said bonds will receive payment in full together with interest on or after the 1st April, 1909.

O.S.D.

By Order,
RAYMOND M. COOPER,
Manager and Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust.

Fort Trust Office,
Karachi, 22nd March, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 23rd March, 1909.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR CASTOR CAKE.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his Office, in Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Standard Time, on MONDAY, the 12th April, 1909, for the PURCHASE of CASTOR CAKE, that will be produced at the Railway Company's Oil Mill, at Sabarmati, during the period from 1st January to 30th September, 1909.

Tenders must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the Undersigned at his office, on payment of Annas eight for each form.

Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Castor Cake" and a deposit of Rs. 1000 (one thousand) only must accompany the tender without which no Tender will be considered.

In the event of a Contractor whose Tender has been accepted failing to execute the contract the above deposit will be liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Agent.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. P. JOHNSON,
Loco: & Carr: Superintendent.

Parel Works, 25th March, 1909.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—
Nickel, Rs. 5-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unchanged, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 10 per cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 5th April, 1909, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. (a) Appointment of President of the Corporation for 1909-10, (b) Notices of Motions, (i) from the Hon'ble Sir Pherozesha M. Mehta, K.C.I.E., seconded by Mr. James MacDonald, and (ii) from Lieut-Colonel M. A. T. Collie, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt.,—For appointing Mr. Jaffer Rahimtoola to be President of the Corporation for the year.
2. Notice of Motion from Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., seconded by Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For thanking the retiring President the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn for the valuable services rendered by him during his term of office.
3. Letter, dated the 27th February 1909, from the Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor—Intimating that owing to illness he was unable to attend meetings of the Corporation for some time.
4. Letter from Mr. T. W. Berkett—Intimating that owing to illness he was unable to attend the meetings of the Corporation and that he is expected to return next month from Ceylon, where he has gone to recruit his health.
5. Government Resolution—Re-appointing Sir Sassoon David, Kt., and Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey to be Members of the Standing Committee.

Bombay Improvement Trust Letters—

6. Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' Proceedings.
7. Forwarding the Board's Budget Estimate for the year 1909-10.
8. Requesting for reasons given that the Corporation will remit to the Trust the payment of interest on the value of certain lands.
9. Letter from Mr. Hormusjee Pallonjee Arajanvalla—Protesting against the curtailment of the width of the public road at the junction of Bapty and Kamathipura Centre Roads.
10. Letter from Mr. A. K. Patel and others—Complaining of nuisance caused on a plot of land at Ripon Cross Road Lane.
11. Letter from Mr. Bezonji D. Gudisily—Regarding the assessment of premises No. 3, 2nd Parsiwada.
12 (a) and (b). Letters (a) from Mr. H. G. Vas and (b) from Mr. Rustamji Mancherji Choksi and others—Complaining of insufficient water-supply at Malsim Bazar Road.
13. Letter from Mr. F. A. Asha Master—Complaining of the paucity of benches at the Chowpatty promenade.
14. Letter from the Commissioner—Requesting sanction to certain plots of ground at Lohar Chawl Street being handed over to the Bombay Improvement Trust for inclusion in building sites.

Schools Committee letters—

15. Intimating the re-appointment of the office staff of the Committee and the superintending staff, as well as the School establishment.
16. Forwarding excerpts from the proceedings of the Committee's meetings.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee:—

17. Reporting the adjustment of the book value of certain articles of general stock, Surplus and Obsolete Stores.
18. Fixing, subject to Corporation's confirmation the amounts of securities to be furnished by certain officers.
19. Forwarding for information a correspondence regarding the system of adjusting excess expenditure incurred over budget grants.
20. Recommending a grant of Rs. 5,000 for special measures for the prevention of infectious diseases.
21. Recommending an advance of Rs. 15,500 for Municipal Workshops stores.
22. Forwarding a correspondence regarding the supply of grain and hay and recommending that it be referred to the Committee appointed to enquire into the quality of grain and hay supplied to the Municipality.
23. Recommending a grant of Rs. 881 in connection with the construction of butchers' chawls at the Bandora Slaughter Houses.
24. Recommending a grant of Rs. 15,000 for treating roads with Val-de-Travers Asphalte macadam as an experimental measure.
25. Recommending that in reply to their letter regarding inefficient drainage arrangements of a house at Musjid Bridge Mr. Bharmal Shripal and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's Report.
26. Forwarding for disposal a letter from Mr. Fazl-e-Husain Gulam Murtaza, regarding the introduction of a uniform system of weights and measures in Bombay.
27. Forwarding the Commissioner's proposal for the appointment of a locum tenens during the absence of the Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.
28. Recommending a grant of Rs. 36,270 for purchasing 3 motors for the removal of town sweepings.
29. Recommending sanction to the cost (Rs. 79,690) of erecting new condensing tanks at Love Grove being met as proposed.
30. Recommending a grant of Rs. 51,000 for payment of Local Allowance to Municipal employes.
31. Recommending a grant of Rs. 8,03,600 for erecting an Incinerator.
32. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorised to apply to Government for sanction to raise a loan of Rs. 30 lakhs for meeting liabilities in connection with the erection of overbridges in the city.
33. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,000 for employing an officer for examining and classifying all articles of stores.
34. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,900 for employing a staff for a revision of the list of Municipal properties.
35—37. Notices of Motions from Mr. Joseph Baptista—For obtaining from the Commissioner reports (35) as to the number of bursts which occurred in water mains in March 1909 and the reasons of insufficient water supply in Byculla and Mazagon Districts, (36) as to the establishment of an ice factory in Mugwadwary, Mazagaon, and (37) as to the revenue and expenditure of the Bombay Improvement Trust under certain heads.
38—39. Notices of Motions from Mr. Kasi Kabiruddin—(38) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the arrangements made for supervising the sale of milk, and (39) For obtaining certain particulars along with tenders for the right of receiving and disposing of carcasses at Coorla.

Letters from the Commissioner—

40. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
41. Requesting sanction to Mr. C. D. Mahaluxmiwala, Superintendent of the Municipal Gardens, being sent on deputation to the Far East.
42. Reporting as to the appointments made by Government on the Joint Schools Committee.
43. Requesting sanction to allow the main lines of the Harbour Branch Railway being carried across the Tanna and Vehar mains by means of an overbridge.
44. Forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning an alteration in the Bombay Improvement Trust's Scheme No. I.
45. Letter from Mr. D. E. Wacha—Resigning his seat on the Committee for liquor shops for A Ward.

Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—

46. Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee.
47. Submitting a list of Resolutions calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received.
48. Submitting a quarterly statement of Committees of the Corporation.
49. Submitting a return of attendance of Councillors, Members of the Corporation, of the Standing Committee, and of other Committees and Sub-Committees and the changes that have taken place in the constitution of the Corporation and the Standing Committee during the year ending 31st March 1909.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

50. Regarding the appointment of Water Engineer.
51. Regarding the proposed Fish, Mutton, and Vegetable Markets at Chowpatty.
52. Regarding the proposed amendment of section 312 of the Municipal Act.
53. Regarding the construction of buildings for Primary Schools.
54. Regarding the provision of street refuges in different parts of the City.
55. Regarding the question of water-supply to Barhanuddin Baug.
56. Submitting draft revised Bye-laws with respect to buildings.

By Order of the President,
R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 26th March, 1909.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH AND MOUNTAIN SLIDE, MAIDAN.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME, WITH THE LATEST NOVELTIES, amongst which will be a Beautiful DRAMA named THE STEP MOTHER, And a original film entitled DIFFERENT RULERS OF THE WORLD and many others.

THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.

From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.

NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.

FANCY FETE

IN AID OF
THE BOMANJEE DINSHAW PETIT PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

(1st to 20th April) TO LET, for advertisements, wholly or in parts, space outward and inward of Compound Walls. Apply soon to J. B. PETIT, Elphinstone Circle.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 50 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being no doubt only because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising such as

SCROFULA, SCURVY, ECZEMA BLOOD POISON, ULCERS, SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	BAD LEGS, BLOTCHES, SPOTS, BLACKHEADS PIMPLES, AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR...
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

Messrs. D. J. KEYNER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS in ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: KEYNER, LONDON.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomic." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 868, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Gratten Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

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This glue is pure and suitable for printers and bookbinders for general use. A trial is solicited.

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1909.

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This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate use of this unprecedented trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Wasted persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 33s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 5s. 9d.

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Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

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AN Excellent FREEHOLD PROPERTY, known as the Bombay Baptist Church, immediately opposite to the Byculla Club, admeasuring 2,614 Square yards.

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Rev. M. E. BARRELL,
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A NURSE, for a boy aged 2½ (now at PURANDHAR during the hot weather). Apply with certificates stating salary to G. H. WHITE Bamburda, Poona.

WANTED.

RUPEES SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND on the mortgage of immoveable property. Present market value of the property is Rupees three lakhs. Interest will be given at 6 per cent. per annum. Loan requires for two years certain. Apply to Box No. 1,900, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

FROM 1st May, large DRAWING and DINING ROOM, 42' by 15'; large Bedroom, 18' by 15'; small Bedroom, 12' by 8'; Bathroom; and W. C.; Kitchen with English stove; servants' quarters and W. C.; good central position. Tiled flooring throughout: Electric Lights and Fans. Latest improved Sanitary arrangements. Rent Rs. 150 and with useful Furniture, Rs. 170. Applications to Box No. 1374, care of this paper, by the 29th instant.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves. THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp, Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

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ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.

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For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Chards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorium Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas of every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

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First Insertion ...	...	Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
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Third Insertion ...	...	„ 3-0 do.
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Fifth and upwards	...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th March, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

By order of the Administrator General of the Estate of late Mr. E. Sollam:—Woollen and cotton wearing apparel, trunks, reading stand, pictures, dinner service, etc.

The property of a gentleman :—Glassware, porcelain ware, brass flower pots, alluminium pots, cheval glass-pictures, bear skins, electric and kerosene hall lamp, etc.

Also furniture such as tables, chairs, cots, almirahs, cupboards, chest of drawer, bookstand, iron safe, 1 large lot of books on law, literature, history and school books, etc.

By order of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver in suit No. 590 of 1901 (Megji Jairam vs. Khimji Jairam) : Large quantity of copper and brass pots and pans and silver pans.

AT 3 P. M. (S. T.).

By order of the concerned a lot of Cycle Accessories, Such as Bolts, Bearing Balls, Wheel Steel Rims, Lubricators, Chainlinks, Cogs, Lock-rings, assorted castings and black, green and finishing Enamel, etc.

AT 3-30 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles by different makers.

1 Rubber-tyred light victoria.

1 Rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.

The property of a Gentleman :—

1 Glass-fronted rubber-tyred brougham in good order.

SALE OF FIREPROOF LARGE MILNER'S SAFE,

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver of the estate of Mr. Pirbhai Damjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th March, at 3 p. m. (S. T.).

1 large size fireproof Milner's safe, 54 by 42 by 30 inches, suitable for jewellers and merchants.

The above safe is on view.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th inst. at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, No. 16, Waterloo Mansions, Wodehouse Road, Fort, opposite Wellington Fountain, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggon, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, elegant cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, bedsteads, mirror door almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, chest of drawers, clothes press, sweet-toned cottage piano by Rose and Co., glassware, crockery ware, best plated ware, English jardineers, iron safe, standing and table lamps, Brussel's carpets, fancy table ornaments, English tea box, gent's winding clock, pictures, Revolving top writing table, bicycle, folding harmonium with case, solid marble pillar stand, etc., the property of N. Taylor, Esq., and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 1st proximo, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Block, Parel, opposite Dhamar Bagh, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture such as dining table, sideboard, iron stove with chimney, cabinet, easychairs, writing table, mirror door almirah, clothes and hanging presses, iron bedstead, teapoys, bead chicks, glassware, crockeryware, plateware, lamps, table ornaments, etc., the property of M. S. Smith, Esq.

The property will be on view 2 days before sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Landed property at Erla Parla near Andheri.
H. C. Suit No. 178 of 1900.
Goolamally Haji Mahomed and others,
Vs.
Karmally Haji Mahomed and others.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above suit by an order of the High Court, dated 1st March 1909, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th day of April, 1909, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property either in one lot or in separate lots on the premises.

Particulars :—All that piece or parcel of Varkas land with a dwellinghouse thereon situate on the Western side of the public road near Dharamsala known by the name of Diwankhani, situate at Mowji, Vile Parley, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-district and district of Thana fronting on the Western side of the public road leading to Andheri near Dharamsala, containing by admeasurement 4 Bighas, the revenue payable for the same is one rupee per Bigha and which said piece of land bears Survey No. 266, Pote No. 1, Revenue Rs. 4-4-0 including the local fund and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the East by a public road and beyond that by the said Dharamsala, on or towards the west and south by vacant salt batty ground, on the north by vacant ground and beyond that salt batty ground. The above piece of land is divided into 11 lots.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Johangir and Seervai, attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 28 Esplanade Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH MARCH, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF the Right, Title and interest of a Mortgagor of one-fifth part in Immoveable Property at Nagdevi Road and Baloo Street out of Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagees, Marwadi Khima Khooshal and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Joosub Haji Casam, at the premises, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th day of March, 1909, at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), all the right, title and interest of the said mortgagor, Joosub Haji Casam, of one fifth part in the undermentioned immoveable properties.

PARTICULARS.
Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Nagdevi Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 286 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2376, Street No. 508 and 12, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Kamoo Yakoob, on or towards the south by the property of Joosub Lakha, on the east by the said Nagdevi Road, and on or towards the west by a passage.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Baloo Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector under Old Survey No. 1502, 1503, New Survey Nos. 4622, 4622, Old No. 2576 and 260, and New No. 5928 and 7554, and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under Ward C No. 6339, and Street No. 2123, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Haji Carim Bawa, on or towards the south by the property of Ebrahimji Soolemanji, on or towards the east by the sweeper's passage and partly by the property on or towards the west by the said Baloo Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia, Attorneys, for the mortgagee, at their Office, at No. 57, Asplanade Road, in Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE OF SURPLUS STOCK OF ELECTRIC LIGHT ACCESSORIES.

Under instructions from and by order of whom it may concern, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY the 31st day of March, sell, by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, No. 21, Medow Street, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), in small lots to suit purchasers.

The balance of the electric goods.

6 coils wire and 110 yards of 19, 14, 19, 16 and 87, 18.

One lot 4" and 1" plain and screwed insulated conduit (pipes).

25 Ceiling Fans, 230 volts, a lot of shade carriers and galleries, cord ornaments, and dry batteries, Nettleford screws.

3 Blickensderfer typewriters and one Simplex soda machine.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO BUYERS AND MERCHANTS.
SALE OF SUPERIOR WATCHES.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 P.M., (S.T.), balance of consignment of 618 Superior watches for ladies and gentlemen in metal and sterling silver.

Also,

1. openface gold watch, by Jas. Mecabe.
2. hunting gold watch by John Jones.

The goods will be on view two days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 29TH MARCH, 1909.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

Auction sale of a very valuable corner house open on all sides, well ventilated and lighted, situated at 2, 4 and 6 Cathedral Street, C Ward No. 4460—61, on the corner of Anant Wadi, and the junction of the Cathedral and the Dadi Agiari Streets, having an area of about 271 square yards pension and tax land, New Survey No. 462, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Cathedral Street, on the south Dady Agiary Street, on the west partly by the property of Motilal Tribhowandas Fauzdar and Chanda Ramji's Temple, on the north by the property of J. J. Annuciation, will be put up for sale by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th March, 1909, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., under instructions from the landlord's attorneys, Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, at No. 11, Horaby Road, from whom and the undersigned all further particulars and conditions of sale may be had on application.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 7, Queen's Road, near the Church Gate Station, Fort, very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood plain and carved made to order household furniture of the latest design, rich glass and crockeryware, best platedware, dining table, arms and without arm chairs, large mirror back sideboards, and dumbwaiter, handsome drawingroom suite of Sofas and Chairs, handsome drawingroom cabinets, single and double mirror door almyrahs, glass door book presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, brass and iron single and double bedsteads, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, rich Persian and Brussel's carpets, single and double poles tents, servants' rowtee, saddlery, sets of harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Major W. J. Anderson and others.

The Property of another Gentleman.

One Original 4 cylinder 15 H. P. Motor car, in good order; one rubber-tyred bicycle wheels mail phaeton in good order; one nearly new rubber-tyred bicycle wheels Victoria, suitable for single or pair with a handsome strong Australian Cob, 15 hands, 7 years and a set of harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

SALE at 1 P.M. (S.T.) Sharp.
BONA FIDE SALE.

High Class furniture for Drawing-room, Library and Office, Manufactured by Messrs. Breslauer and Co., and Messrs. Connor Gerrard and Co.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell the above at the Motor Union Rooms of Western India, Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder, First Floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st March, 1909, at 1 P. M. (S.T.) sharp.

Catalogues are published and the furniture is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND PEARL ORNAMENTS.
Suit No. 780 of 1906.
Abdool Hoosain
vs.
Sakinabai and others.

Persuant to the Consent Judge's order, dated the 1st February, 1907, made in the above suit and under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver, appointed herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, gold, silver and pearl ornaments, such as gold bangles, sankias, chitlak, kadlis, necklace of 7 strings, tulsipatia, buttons, nose-rings, with pearls, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on FRIDAY the 2nd April, at 4 p.m. (B.T.) sell by Public Auction, on the premises the whole of the building materials of House Nos. 153, 154, (1) 154, 152, 199, 191 and a portion of No. 11 at Carvel.

On the same day at 4-30 p. m. (B. T.) on the premises. The whole of the Building materials of House situate at Dadisath Agiari Street belonging to Bai Huseinbai Abdul Husein, wife of Abdoolali Noorbhoy.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Building Plots at Colaba Reclamation, Colaba, opposite the Colaba Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Bombay City Improvement Trust Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th April next, at 4-30 p. M. (S. T.), sell Public Auction on the site.

The right of occupancy of the following plots on the Trust's Colaba Reclamation Estate for a term of 99 years.

No. of Plots.	Building Areas square Yards.	Areas not to be built on square yards.	Total areas square yards.
21	1349	465	1814
34	779	313	1092
36	1143	331	1474
37	1053	385	1438

Plans of the site, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and further particulars, can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 29TH MARCH, 1909.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
19, BANK STREET.

Auction Sale of New "Premier" Combined Billiard and Dining Table and Accessories.

Under instructions from B. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee, Messrs. J.S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st Instant, at 3 p.m. the undermensioned billiard table and accessories, belonging to the estate of Cannor Gerrard and Co., insolvents,

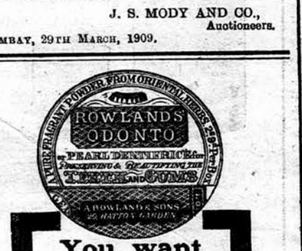
One 8' by 4' Premier, combined billiard and dining table by Messrs. Geo. Wright and Co., with accessories complete.

Also accessories such as sets of benzoline piramid and pool balls, pool marker, basket, and spider nest.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 29TH MARCH, 1909.



You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For *Your* Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it's best. 2/9 at your own chemists. Rowland and Sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

GLUE! GLUE!! GLUE!!!
GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI,
LARGEST GLUE MERCHANTS IN BOMBAY.

All Varieties of pure COUNTRY GLUE supplied in large or small quantities.

ADDRESS :—GANIBHAI HUSANBHAI, Glue Merchants, Bhendy Bazaar, near Nawab Mugid, Post No. 9.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Bombay and Japan Line steamer Mayori Maru, 2,436 tons, Captain J C Richards, arrived in harbour on Friday from Kobe with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Graham, 3,288 tons, Captain W Elliott, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Glasgow etc. with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 951 tons, Captain H M C Diarmed, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,359 tons, Captain J R Elton, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nuddea, 1,944 tons, Captain E Dcikinson, sailed on Sunday for Calcutta, etc. with a general cargo, 2 cabin and 6 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer olympia, 3,269 tons, Captain A Tait, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2,870 tons Captain J Clingan, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 9 dack passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain H Manley, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi and Coast ports with a general cargo, 13 cases opium, 8 cabin and 209 deck passengers.

THE Hall, Line steamer Worsley Hall, 2,238 tons, Captain D. Jenkins, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Natal with a cargo of coal.

THE Florie Rubattinno S. N. Co's steamer Capri, 2,718 tons, Captain Pedono Dominico, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Singapore, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co's steamer Firoozi, 2,006 tons, Captain A. B. Watson arrived in harbour on Sunday from Juddah with a cargo of 33 packages of specie and 5 deck passengers.

THE steamer Fangturm, 3,112 tons, Captain H. Wittenberg arrived in harbour on Sunday from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE City Line steamer City of Karachi, 5,563 tons, Captain F. Snow, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Glasgow, &c. with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...R Navy
H M S Prosorpine Comdr...Lenthem.....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Royal Arthur Capt E V Underbilt.....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge Lt LaTouche .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. J. Marsack...R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Dobson.....R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain. A W Heneage R N Flagship
H M S Sphinx Comdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—March 27.

Australlien....3543Riquier .....M M & Co
Askehall.....2762 Fell.....The Captain
Aporima.....3684 Rullier .....T M & Co
Budrie.....1613 Buldion .....H C Joosub
Bulimba....1607 Butler .....M Mackenzie & Co
Clan Graham .....3288 Elliott.....K Nixon & Co
Dunbarmoor ..2331 Barton .....T Morrison & Co
Delta...4780 Snow...Shanghai ...14-4 .....P & O S N Co
Garsoube...2280 Finlay .....T M & Co
Ismaila...3381 Ross .....Rangoon...25-3 ...M M & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Rangoon...B & P S N Co
Jersey moor...2803 .....T M & Co
Kt of the Toistle.....4286 Baker .....K N & Co
Lawade... 2124 Lane .....M Mackenzie & Co
Netherlee..... 2746 Raukine.....T Morrison & Co
Pearlmoor...2576 Moffell .....T Morrison & Co
Robenfels...2932 Robst.....W & A Graham & Co
Rohilla.....4203 Smith .....Transport
Saifi.....445 Shepherd .....B & H S N Co
Strathenderick...3843 Steward .....W & A G & Co
Surada .....3400 Archdeacon.....M M & Co
Singu .....1912 Murison .....Shaw Wallace & Co
Vadala .....2164 Le Feure .....M M & Co
Yola.....2245 Purdon .....W & A Graham & Co
Zinnia.....3330 Clarke.....The Captain

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March 27.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Planet Neptune	...2821	...Price	...Chittagong	...N-F...	F Muir & Co
C & R Hidalgo	...2760	Bouhall	...Hull via K'chi	...30-3...	F M & Co
F Moori Maru	...2737	...Richards	.....	Kobe 8-4	N Y K
G Mohammadil	252	Coates.	Zanzibar.	29-3	B & P S N Co
H Amatouga	...2053	Wooster	.....	London	...1-4... W & A Graham & Co
K Britannia	3578	Barbaan	.....	London	.....31-3 P & O S N Co
M Moshtari	...1110	Green	...Busreh	...4-4	Bo & P S N Co
N Inveresk	...3203	Smith	...Philadelphia	30-3	R A Willis

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Asmye ...4359 Jones...Shanghai ...30-3 P & O Co
3 Colaba ..3899 Robertson....Antwerp 2-4...M M & Co
5 Lindenfall...2595 Tallock .....Kobe.....7-4 T Morrison & Co
6 Dunbarmoor....2331 Barton ...Rotterdam.....31-3 W & A G & Co
8 Africa ...2565 Bodessich .....Trieste 1-4...W Deuse
9 City of London...5693 Whish.....Liverpool...6-4 K Nixon & Co
10 & 11 Kt Erant 4799 Jones. Kobe 31-3 K Nixon & Co
12 Persia ..4198 Haughton ...London 10-4...P & O Co
16 Somali...1615 Greeve 29-3 A Strandes ...Zanzibar H W P D
Mahandi.....547 Hoossin.....NF...Bo S N Co Ld M W D D
H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....29-3 R Navy H W D
Lhasa ....950 McDiarmid...Karachi.....29-3 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Mar	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Clan Graham s ...	Elliott	Glasgow, Feb 19
	Lhasa s	McDiarmed...	Karachi, Mar 25
	Worsley Hall s ...	Jenkins	Port Natal, Mar 11
	Capri s	Pedone	Singapore, Mar 13
	Nunani s	Clingan	Calcutta, Feb. 27
28	Dwarka s	Manley	Busreh, Mar. 20
	Firoozi s	Watson	Jeddah, Mar. 16
	Fangturm s.....	Wittenberg ...	Hamburg, Feb. 20
	City of Karachi s..	Snow	Glasgow, Feb. 25

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jeddah
	Begonia s	Mathews	Calcutta
	Lichenfels s	Frerichs	Calcutta, &c
	Australlien s	Riquier.....	Noumea
	Olympia s	Tait	Liverpool
	Arabia s	Leigh	London
	R I M S Dufferin s	Dobson.....	Aden
28	Nuddia s	Dickinson ...	Calcutta
	H M S Sphinx s...	Litchfield.....	Muscat
	H M S Lapwing s.	Gouldsmith...	Muscat

The steamer Goalpara, Captain Elton, obtained her portclearance on Saturday for the Persian Gulf.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday :—
Steamer Queenmoor, for Dunkirk.
" Persia, for London.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAR. 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—2,053 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Amatonga s—60 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

City of London s—1,900 cwts bone meal, Mody and Co; 3,598 cwts groundnuts, 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Hidalgo s—127 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanji Brothers and Co; 450 cwts castorseed, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—356 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 4,000 cwts teelseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 4,000 cwts groundnuts, 4,000 cwts rapeseed and 200 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR HAMBURG.

Dumbarmoor s—10 bales savri cotton, K Visram and Co; 8,000 cwts linseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 102 cwts gum, R Damji and Co; 1,005 cwts myrabollams, P Mathuradas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queenmoor s—1,210 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 110 bales cotton, P Visram and Co; 270 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 200 cwts gum, J Nurbhe-ram; 101 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy; 101 cwts gum, S Cooverji and Co; 101 cwts gum, R Damji and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Knt Errant s—146 cwts sharkfins, E Moledina and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Knt Errant s—400 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co.

Lindenhall s—1 bale cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Assaye s—20 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Sons.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

Assaye s—15 cwts condiments, M Poonjiaji and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Knt Errant s—1,000 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR COLOMBO.

Assaye s—50 bales cotton, A Habibbhoy.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, R. V. A.
Bombay, 29th March.

599 ANNUAL PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place in the Town Hall on Tuesday the 13th April at 9-30 p.m. and will be followed by a Dance.

Dress—Members must either wear Mess Dress or Khaki.

Dress—Officers White.

600 INTER CO. & CARTER CUP.

The Inter Company and Carter Cup Competitions will be shot off on Sunday the 4th April at Colaba, shooting to commence at 7 a. m.

Captains of teams to be on the range at 6-45 a. m. to draw for places.

Distance 200 and 500 yards.

Any members not present when called upon to shoot will forfeit his shoot for that range.

601 DRILLS E. E. COMPANY.

The E. E. Co. will Parade at Apollo Bunder on Tuesday the 30th instant at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

602 STRENGTH.

The following member having joined is taken on the Strength of the Corps and posted to the E E Coy :—
Sapper N Vardon.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL B. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 29th March.

891. Detail for the week ending 3rd proximo :—

To-day Monday 29th inst—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p m.

To-morrow (Boy Scottish High School) Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

Tuesday 30th Inst—"L" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 5 p.m.

1st—"I" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

Friday 2nd proximo.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-30 p. m.

892. Parades.—Parades will be held on Monday and Tuesday at 7-30 a. m. outside the Gymkhana for all Volunteers who have not yet attended 9 drills. The Commanding Officer trusts that all Volunteers who are as yet non-efficients will make an effort to attend.

893. Musketry—The Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Class Firing on Tuesday morning and afternoon.

Train leaves Colaba at 6-10 a. m. and 2-30 p. m.

This is the last available day for Class Firing.

894. Prize Distribution.—It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 31st instant at 9 p. m.

The Prize Distribution will be followed by a Dance. Admission will be by invitation only, except as regards members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles who attend in Uniform.

Invitation for friends can be obtained on application to Head-quarters.

Dress Officers.—Mess Dress, White.

N. C. Officers and Volunteers.—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

895. Arms.—All Rifles and accoutrements to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. All ranks are reminded that all arms returned before 12 noon on the 31st instant will count towards the Bayley Challenge Cup.

896. Leave—The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant leave of absence to the undermentioned Volunteers :—

No 6560 Vol H P W Macnaghten "G" Coy from 12th April 1909 to 11th April 1910.

No 6422 Vol H B Saxby, "G" Coy from 27th March to 19th August 1909.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th March 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	28	10	50	3	47
Teheran ...	28	10	40	0	7
Suez	28	14	5	0	34

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Honduras, Salvador, Nicaragua and Costa-Rica are subject to censure (23-11-08).

Private telegrams for Messina may be accepted but telegrams for other places in Sicily are subject to heavy delay and can only be accepted at Sender's risk (12-1-09).

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (26-3-09).

Moulmein route to Siam via Kanbury interrupted beyond Indian Frontier (26-3-09).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

OBR—March 22, at Madras, the wife of Edward W. Orr, of a son.

STEVINSON—March 20, at Hamirpur, the wife of J. S. Stevinson, I. S., of

MARRIAGES.

HOWATSON—BARTELETT—March 20, at All Saints Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev. C. Barratt, George Archibald Simpson-Howatson to Matilda Elizabeth, daughter of the late William John Bartelett of Croydon, England.

WILSON—BURKE—March 10, at the Roman Catholic Church, Amritsar, by the Rev. Father Victor, O. C, Herbert William Dundas Wilson, Punjab Irrigation, to Daisy Margaret, only daughter of James H. Burke, Punjab Irrigation, and the late Mrs. Burke.

DEATH.

BEDFORD—March 20, at Jaunpore, Thomas John Newson Bedford.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

KEMP'S "CHIRETTONES,"
The Great Remedy for Cold and Fever,
BETTER THAN QUININE.

Read the following Testimonial :—

ORIENTAL REVIEW OFFICES,
BOMBAY, *26th February*, 1909.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,

I feel I must write just a few lines to say how remarkably efficacious your Chirettones have proved themselves to me. There was a severe outbreak of Malaria in my Press a few weeks ago. I sent for 500 Chirettones from you and distributed them among my Compositors and other workmen and they have simply worked wonders. I would specially like to draw your attention to the case of my Head Compositor. Hardly a week passed when he had no malarial fever. I continuously dosed him with Chirettones for four weeks, and he is now, I am happy to say, free from fever.

Yours faithfully,
R. S. RUSTOMJEE,
Editor and Proprietor.

Kempsboom

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 4 28m., 6-43a. Low water, 10-51m.

Burhanpur Tapti Mill meeting, Wellington Lines, 3 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, urgency meeting for condolence with H. E. the Governor, 5-10 p. m.

Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim : "No man keeps up his reputation by talking about it."—"CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Mar. 28th, First Quarter, 10h. 18-7m. p.m. ; Mar. 7th, in Apogee, 1-5h. p.m. ; Mar. 21st, in Perigee, 4-9h. p m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, March 30.—Hindu Ram Navami holiday : Banks closed. Jackal Club Point to Point Races. Bombay Girls' High Schools Athletic Association, Elphinstone College grounds at 4-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water 5-58m., 8-27a. Low water, 1-23m. 0-27a.

Wednesday, March 31.—B. V. R., annual prize distribution and Dance, Town Hall, 9 p. m. Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Manockji Petit Manufacturing Company, 6 Hornby Road, 4 p. m. Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, annual meeting 6 p. m. Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. British and Foreign Bible Society. Bombay Auxiliary, Y. M. C. A. Hall, 6. p.m. Parsi Gymkhana, unveiling of Mr. J. M. Divecha's portrait, 6-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 8-2m., 9-24a. Low water, 2-51m., 1-53a.

Thursday, April 1.—Lecture on Commercial Law, Bombay University, 6-15 p.m. Fancy Fete in aid of the Bomonji D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, Oval. Alcock Ashdown and Co., Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 9-15m., 10-2a. Low water, 3-34m., 2-57a.

Friday, April 2.—Sun rises, 6h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 52m. High water, 10-1m., 10-29a. Low water, 4-3m., 3-39a.

Saturday, April 3.—Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Parsi Gymkhana, general meeting, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 53m. High water, 10-34m., 10-13a. Low water, 4-30m., 4-14a.

THE SUN MILLS.—The extraordinary general meeting of the Sun Mills Limited was held on Saturday afternoon at the registered office of the Company No. 42—48 Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay, Mr. Jugmohandas Varjiwandas presiding, when the resolutions set forth in the notice dated 17th March 1909, accepting the resignation of Messrs. Parekh and Co. of their office as agents, of the Company, and the appointment of Messrs. Brabury Brady and Co, as agents of the Company were duly passed.

A RAILWAY FATALITY.—At the J. J. Hospital, on Saturday, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Krishnabai, a Hindu woman. The evidence showed that about four o'clock on Saturday morning the deceased, who was a passenger by a Poona train, opened the door of her car when the train entered Dadar station, and attempted to get down with a bundle in her arm while the train was still in motion. A porter, who saw this, shouted to her to let the train stop, but she did not wait. Her foot slipped on the footboard and she fell between the train and the platform. An alarm was raised and the train stopped. She was picked up by the porter and others and removed to the hospital where she died. The porter deposed that the door of the car opened from the outside. It was shut but the lower hook was not closed. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death and added a rider to the effect that the Railway Company should see that the carriage doors were properly fastened before a train left a station.

BAND AT THE PRINCES MARY VICTORIA GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Mead and Officers, the Band of the 116th Mahrattas will play the following selection of music under the direction of Mr. A. W. Malfiggiani, Bandmaster, commencing at 6 p.m. to-day :—

March	Constellation	Clark
Overture	Pique Dame	Suppe
Hungarian	Dance	Brahms
Selection	Offenbachiana	Couradi

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE BUDGET.

"THE ENGLISHMEN":—It is unfortunate for Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson that the first Budget he has presented to the country should show a serious deficit. But the deficit was expected, as it was known months ago that there had been a great falling off in railway earnings, and, in any case, there is this matter for congratulation that the decline in the revenue is not to be met by an increase of taxation but by a strict curtailment of expenditure. The outstanding figures in the Financial Statement show during 1908-1909 a total revenue of £69,628,600 and an expenditure of £73,349,100, the deficit therefore being £3,720,500. This deficit practically is due to, the falling off in railway earnings and it would have been larger but for a quite unexpected increase of over a million sterling in the opium revenue. For the forthcoming year the revenue is estimated as £73,750,900, and the expenditure at £73,520,000 showing a small surplus of £230,000. It remains to be seen whether the estimate of revenue has not been unduly sanguine. Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson frankly admits that in preparing it he assumes a return to moderate prosperity, both in agriculture and trade.

The deficit is the first one since 1897-98 when the revenue fell short of expenditure by 3½ millions sterling. That falling off was due to the Pathan revolt, the most serious business the Indian Army has had to face since the Afghan war. The present deficit, the financial member insists is largely due to the depression in trade—not a depression which is local or peculiar to India but one of those great reactions which periodically affect the whole of the civilised world." The other factor in the deficit we are informed, was the harvest failure within India itself. With regard to the latter there is this to be said: That the land revenue ought to fall and rise with the harvest outlook. But the statement shows a decrease of only £264,000 in the income from the land so that the factor which Sir Fleetwood Wilson places on a level with the trade depression is not such an important one. But it is worth while looking into the causes of the trade depression which has so affected the earnings of Indian railways. The matter cannot be airily dismissed by a reference to the reactions which periodically affect the rest of the world. Has there been during the past year any outstanding feature in the activities of the country itself likely to contribute towards or to cause a gigantic depression in trade? As we have shown agricultural conditions were not so weak as to affect the land revenues. What we have had is political activity of the most baneful kind, leading to disturbances and to a general feeling of unrest and want of security. These are the things that drive capital away and make traders timid, and these are the things to which the Government of India must not shut its eyes whether in forecasting budget or proposing reforms.

It may be admitted that the wheat harvest in the Punjab was weak, and that the jute and cotton returns were disappointing, but it has not been shown that there was any real want of purchasing power in the people, or any real scarcity of money. Indeed the year was remarkable for the number of swadeshi and joint-stock and other companies that sprang into existence. Railway earnings were affected by the fact that there was no brisk trade inwards from the coast. It is a well-known fact that there is an enormous accumulation of imported goods at all the ports. And it is not that the people cannot buy. They will not buy. The wholesale Marwari buyer is not aware how far the boycott movement may not extend and is afraid of the possibilities of swadeshi. He will, of course, make this or that excuse to the European importer, but behind everything is his uncertainty, not as to the purchasing power of the masses but of their desires. Curiously enough from end to end of the Budget Statement there is not a word about the political situation. It is as if it did not exist and could not in any way affect either the revenue or expenditure. It is obvious, even if swadeshi and unrest and swadeshi and boycott have not left their mark on the revenues of the country, that the Reforms which some people consider will be a medicine for these evils, will cost money. But not financial provision is made in the Budget for the forthcoming year for the enlarged Legislative Council. It is as if threatened revolution and promised reform had never been. In these circumstances the public at large can hardly be as sanguine as the Government of India as to the financial results of 1909-1910.

THE MADRAS HARBOUR WORKS.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—On Saturday morning the Madras Harbour extension works reached a definite stage of their progress in the successful sinking of the great caisson forming the outer head, or baston, of the new North Arm. The caission which is made of iron like a ship is 42 feet square with rounded corners, and prior to towing into place and sinking to sea bottom, it had been loaded with concrete disposed in the form of strengthening and stiffening walls so that it floated with a draught of about 27 feet. When the four sluices were opened in order to let in the water for sinking it the remaining few feet off the rubble base on which it rests, the tier stood at about 33 feet above the caissonbed, to which, on the opening of the sluices, it sank fair and square. In order to get the caisson fair and square, the Port Trust's 80-ton dredger "Madras" was anchored out to the north, in line with the new north arm while two of the Trust's 100-ton lighters were anchored on the east and on the west of the intended site of the caisson. The "Madras," using her powerful steam winches, pulled the great caisson into place by means of the tackles fixed to the arm, one at each side while winches on the two lighters pulled east or west as desired. Flag signalling and the megaphone were freely used between those directing the job and those effecting the several parts of it. The operation began at about 7-30 a.m. and was over in a couple of hours, but, needless to say, the perfection of the "bundobust" which resulted in success was due to careful design gradually perfected during several previous weeks.

Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C. I. E., the Chairman of the Port Trust, was present looking on. Mr. H. H. G. Mitchell, the Executive Engineer personally directed every movement, ably seconded by Messrs. Richard and Fletcher foremen of works and by Mr. Mair, Dredging Master on the "Madras." When towed out at sunrise from her berth alongside the north arm, where in the last few weeks she has been gradually sinking down to her designed draft the caisson weighed just about 1,400 tons. When filled with concrete and brought up to deck level of the arm she will weigh about 5,000 tons. On this weight the actual iron caisson itself weighs only about 100 tons. This latter came out in pieces from England, and was erected on and launched from the Port Trust's own slip. The slip in question is now equipped with a hydraulic which is prepared to pull up any craft up to about 400 tons, for cleaning, scraping and repair. The old circular caissons which were sunk at the ends of the old harbour entrance and carry the two small entrance lights were comparatively easy to get into place because, being circular, it did not matter where they met the completed arm. But the new caisson, being square it was a job of special difficulty—especially in the swell that was running on Saturday morning—to get her exactly into place. All concerned may be congratuleted on the successful completion of what cannot but have been a difficult and critical bit of work, even in the calmest weather.

DEVELOPING BENGAL.

THE "STATESMAN":—The development of a neglected portion of Bengal was one of the reasons assigned for the creation of the new province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Certain results have already been achieved. Education has been improved, the police have been reorganised, public works are in course of execution, and doubtless, as time goes on, substantial progress will be made. Meanwhile, the Financial Statement of the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam for 1909-10 shows very clearly that the process of reform is expensive and that its cost was very much under-estimated by the Government of India. The new Province is now bankrupt Mr Kershaw, the Secretary to the Government, describes the situation with the utmost frankness. "The balance of 60 lakhs with which the Province opened in 1906-07 has," he says, "been entirely absorbed, and we are dependent on the Government of India to finance us in the coming year." This is not a pleasant prospect for Sir Fleetwood Wilson, who, in the financial straits of the Government of India, looks to rigid economy as the only means of averting the necessity of imposing fresh taxation. The Budget Estimate of the new Province provided for an opening balance of Rs. 39,95,000, for receipts amounting to Rs. 2,58,85,000, and for on expenditure of Rs. 2,80,52,000. It was thus forecasted that the opening balance would be reduced by Rs. 23,57,000, leaving a sum of Rs. 16,32,000 at credit of the Province at the end of the financial year. But the Estimate has not worked out as expected. Revenue has fallen short by Rs. 3,76,000, while expenditure has exceeded the calculated total by Rs. 11,12,000. Moreover the opening balance at the beginning of the year proved to have been over-estimated by Rs. 4,42,000. The net effect is that the year would have closed with a deficit of Rs. 1,08,000 and a vanished cash balance, if the Government of India had not come to the rescue with special contribution which will allow Rs. 12,00,000 to appear at the cash balance of the coming year. But a special grant from Imperial funds is, of course, an admission that the Province cannot under existing conditions pay its way. We observe that Mr. Kershaw is now disposed to blame the settlement with which the new Province entered on its career. But it is difficult to avoid the suspicion that the embarrassment in which the Provincial Government now find themselves entangled is in some measure the result of reckless expenditure. A reference to Mr. Kershaw's first Budget will show that he was on the whole, not dissatisfied with the bargain made with the Government of India. A large part of the revenue of the Province is it is true derived from land, and the receipts from permanently settled estates are incapable of expansion. But other sources of revenue assigned to the Province were undoubtedly of an elastic character, as is shown by the fact that since 1906-07 the total revenue has increased by nearly 20 lakhs. The bankruptcy of the Province has in fact been caused by the wholly disproportionate growth of expenditure, which has increased by 56 lakhs. Heavy capital expenditure and an expanding current expenditure are of course inevitable when a new Province is being organised. It was reasonable, however, to expect that the Local Government would to some extent regulate their outlay by their income; but they have failed to act on this prudent principle, with the result that the taxpayers of the rest of India are compelled to provide a heavy subsidy to get them out of debt. This is not as it ought to be, more especially as Mr. Kershaw admitted in his Financial Statement for 1907-08 that this is one of the most lightly taxed provinces In India." It is high time that the Provincial Governments should, in accordance with the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission, be empowered to levy special provincial taxation. When this change is carried into effect, the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam may well be told to extinguish their deficits by imposing new burdens on "one of the most lighted taxed provinces in India." This recognition of provincial responsibility is the more necessary because the deficit threatens rapidly to increase. The expenditure sanctioned for the coming year in the new Province is estimated to be Rs. 31,07,000 in excess of receipts. The opening balance of 12 lakhs which is itself purely a gift from the Government of India will therefore be converted into a closing balance of "minus" 19 lakhs; and to judge by the general character of finance in the new Province, it will be fortunate if the deficit does not exceed this sum. With regard to the character of the expenditure there is little to be said by way of criticism. Civil Departments are required, and though the cost of salaries and expenses seem high at Rs. 1,51,35,000, which is more than one-half of the total expenditure of Rs. 2,80,62,000, it is impossible to say that the Province is over-manned. This branch of outlay has unfortunately been increased owing to the dearness of food-grains which has necessitated a provision of Rs. 6,13,000 in the new Budget for compensation allowances. Education has been backward, and its improvement can be effected only by liberal expenditure. The outlay under this head has risen from Rs 12,27,000 in 1906-07 to Rs 20,80,000 in 1908-09. The Police budget stands at Rs 29,60,000 and is "progressive." Jails needed improvement. Government Houses, Secretariat buildings and official residences were required. Rs 17,30,000 have been expended on these establishments, and the coming year will see a further expenditure of Rs 7,66,000. The only complaint which can be made is that there has been a tendency to do too much in the first few years, a mistake which was encouraged by the possession of a handsome opening balance of Rs 66,00,000. A slower advance has now become imperative.

MR. SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

THE "PIONEER"—The announcement of Mr. Sinha's appointment has assuredly come at an inauspicious moment for those gentlemen who are strenuously striving to persuade their countrymen that the reforms are meaningless and are accordingly not worth having. In the natural exaltation of the moment even the official organ of one of these worthies has had to admit that "henceforth the people of this country will recognise that, under favorable circumstances, there is no post under the Crown to which they cannot aspire." That surely is sufficient for a beginning, and it may have been the recognition that the outcry against the reforms was wholly factious that kept so many Bengalis away from the much-advertised "pow-wow" in the Calcutta Town Hall on Wednesday. A meeting a few hundred strong was surely a poor compliment to the galaxy of light and learning gathered on the platform from "all Bengal." It was something, of course, to have secured two Mahomedan orators to propose resolutions in conformity with the Bengali political programme, and no doubt the presence of these Mahomedans will be made the most of to give additional weight to the "nation's" demands. The Bengali politician has a strange faculty for ignoring "settled facts." He has his pet theories, and no power on earth can apparently convince him that his theories are not always practicable. He believes in one God, the Bengali one united Bengal and one united India. That is his Trinity; the sum total of his political creed. What though the other Indian sects his guidance; what though Bengal has been divided to the satisfaction at least of one community; what though one and of India knows not the other? The Bengali word has gone forth and it is, it must be gospel truth. Take this question of class representation, over which the leaders of united Bengal are making such a pother. The framers of the great Manifesto may be correct in stating that Hindus and Mahomedans have in certain cases worked amicably together, that Hindus electorates have before now elected Mahomedan representatives. They may have the best of motives in desiring mixed electorates. The fact still remains that the real leaders of the Mahomedan community think otherwise; that they will not be satisfied with anything less than class representation. The Indian National Congress may "embody the principle of union among the different Indian peoples"; but if anything is certain, it is that Congress has always signally failed to come up to that principle. The views of the Moslem League on this subject are sufficiently notorious as not to be easily forgotton. Lord Morley himself gave the only answer that could be made to the ridiculous proposal that "union" should be the basic principle of the reforms. "Some people," he said, "may be shocked at a register formed on the principle of religious beliefs. I wish it might be otherwise, and that the time will come when careful and impartial statesmanship, will make things otherwise. But the difference between Mahomedans and Hindus is no mere difference of articles of religious faith. It is a difference between life, traditions, history, and all social things." If the Bengali politican desires to bring about the united India he has always on his lips he must be ready to make sacrifices of preconceived ideas. Not till he has acquired the power of adapting himself to his environment will he have taken his first steps in practical statesmanship.

TEACHERS' CONFERENCE.

Abolishing Examinations.

IS CO-EDUCATION POSSIBLE?

THE Teachers' Conference resumed its sittings on Saturday in the Hall of the Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Hornby Road, the Rev. D. Mackichan, Principal, Wilson College, presiding. The following ladies and gentlemen read propers on different subjects:—Miss F. D. Wilson, Lady Superintendent, Girgaon Girl's High School, and Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Principal, Scottish High Schools, read papers on "Is Co-education Advisable in Secondary Schools?" Mr. A. P. Darby, Principal, Rajaram College, Kolhapur on "Should there be a public test at the terminstion of the Secondary Course? If so, what should be its character?" Mr. V. G. Kale, Assistant Superintendent, New English School, Poona, on "The propriety of a public test at the termination of a systematic Secondary Course." Mr. P. Wren, Acting Principal, Secondary Teachers' Training College, Bombay, on "The Matriculation and other Examinations." Mr. V. G. Apte, Principal, Nootan Marathi Vidyalaya, Poona, on "A few observations on the present Matriculation Examinations."

The Chairman at the outset said that it was a fact of a remarkable significance that at a time when the University was called upon to revise its curriculum, the Teachers' Conference was discussing what, he thought, was the root of all University reform, namely Secondary Education. The problem was how to make secondary education efficient in preparing the work of higher studies. Until the standared of high school education was raised there could be no true University reform.

IS CO-EDUCATION POSSIBLE?

Miss Wilson of the Girgaon Girls' High School, in the course of her paper on the above subject, said that her impression was that girls and boys were not treated exactly alike. The boys seemed to receive a generous supply of the rod, which was not meted out to the girls. This was rather an important point as it bore upon the discipline question. The difficulty about co-education did not seem to be so much in the curriculum or in any material difference in mental powers, but in the different result aimed at in the education in the two sexes and the different discipline required. Subjects were purely mental, the two sexes no doubt approached much in the same way, and probably gain much the same mental developments, but when they come to what was practical, didatic and ethical, they found that what appealed to the masculine mind and moulds did not affect the feminine mind at all. As to teachers, she would say that as far as girls were concerned men teachers could be quite successful in many branches of their studies. If the end of teaching was instruction only and preparation for examination only, it did not not matter for girls whether their teacher was a man or a woman. But if the end was true education as a preparation for life, at the second ary stage, it was most important that in all subjects which had an ethical or a practical bearing they should be taught by their own sex. There were how ever other practical difficulties which had to be considered in a country like India. As a temporary arrangement co-education was better than a neglect of those, who could not be edu cated in any other way, but only as a temporary one.

Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson, Principal of the Scottish High Schools, in the course of his paper on the same subject, said that the advantages of co-education were that it humanised the boys without emasculating them. The constant attitude of respectful comradeship towards members of the opposite sex, insisted upon whenever co-education was practised, did tell and must tell and tended to engender a type of mind which could not but make for good. Again, co-education while it humanised the boys, it rid the girls of false sentiments and perverse emotionalism without unsexing them. The robuster commonsense of the boys reflected upon the girls beneficially. Co-education reduced one-sidedness and gave both boys and girls a good practical knowledge of heir limitations. Besides it reduced coquetry in he girls. On the other hand, contact with the girls reacted favourably on the boys. He had noticed that the purer tone of the fair sex distinctly affected the boys for good. Perhaps the greatest practical advantage was the good working knowledge it gave both boys and girls of each other's characters, thus giving them a good start when beginning the battle of life. The drawbacks of co-education were that unless there was a strong masculine leven in the staff there was a danger of the boys being less robust in their mental and moral equipment than they ought to be. And the difficulty also affecting boys was the nature of the punishments inflicted in a mixed school. These were naturally less drastic than what obtained in a boys' school, and the boys that must be driven in order to make them work would consequently be at a disadvantage, especially if elsewhere they were subjected to driving. There was another serious difficulty, the only remedy for which was excision. It lay in the introduction into a mixed school of foreign material of an obsolete cast of mind such as created much moral trouble in an ordinary school.

A discussion then followed.

Mr. M. K. Patel was in favour of co-education.

Mrs. Anderson of the Scottish Orphanage, Mahim, said it would be a national calamity if co-education became general.

Mr. Upadhye of Nadiad said that co education was not desirable in secondary schools.

Mr. N. G. Velinker observed that he had found that co-education was a failure.

Miss Avabai Nanabhoy was of opinion that in schools where co-education existed, it was boys that were put questions and that girls were not asked any questions, at all.

Mr. Macnee was not in favour of co-education in the upper classes.

The Chairman, in summing up the discussion, said, that his experience of co-education was confined to his own college, where the experiment was first made several years ago when a Parsee father came and asked them to admit his daughters to the College. They were delighted to make the experiment, and he was glad to say that it had in most respects been a remarkable success. The presence of girls in a college had a distinct civilising influence on the boys. He however held that there was no crying need for co-education in India. He noticed that among the Parsees, who were the most enlightened and Europeanised community in India, an attempt had been made to make the experiment of co-education. But even for Parsees, he would not advocate such an experiment, and it had also to be remembered that there was no need for it. If the Parsees wanted more girls schools, they could provide them in a short time. He concluded by putting the advocates of co-education the question, if they would think it advisable to send their daugthers to schools where co-education existed. His for his part would not send his daughters to such a school.

On the motion of Mr. P. Wren, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Chairman.

The Right Reverend Dr. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, presided at the second Session of the Conference on Saturday afternoon. A paper by Mr. A. Darby, Principal of the Rajaram College, Kolhapur, on "Should there be a public test at the termination of the secondary course? If so, what should be its character," was read by Mr. Velinker in the absence of the author. It was stated in the course of the paper that his conviction was that there must be a test. The reasons for thus thinking were that the average standard of those who passed the Matriculation was low as compared with that of similar candidates in more advanced countries. When a society reached a sufficiently high standard of general culture, examinations became less necessary as tests and more useful as educational instruments. There public opinion continued to force up the standard, competition brought the best schools to the front, and any shirking of duty acted unfavourably upon the pocket of him who attempted it. But in India it was different. Here therefore a test must be applied in order to keep up the standard until a better time should come. Such test should be applied at the end of the secondary course. And it must be a public test. Although the University School Final Examination bore the name it did, Matriculation was the real end of the secondary course in the majority of cases. The present Matriculation Examination was proving most unwieldy, was a hardship to the candidates and was dominated by the idea that it was an initial rather than a final examination. An alternative course would be the institution of a body of examiners who would set the papers and look over the answers, the papers being sent to the different schools. This method would be so easily open to abuse. If the examinations were left entirely to the school authorities the standard would vary through such wide limits as to be no real standerd at all. The last and the least objectionable alternative would be to make the examination part of the duty of the Educational Inspectors. As to the character of the test, it must be applied with a clear conception that it was a final examination. Secondary education must be treated as an end in itself, and the University course must be adapted to it the best way possible. A second requirement was that there should be a closer connection between the syllabus and the examination. The students should acquire a round knowledge of simple, logical English. He emphasised the necessity of holding the examination in the vernacular of the candidate in all subjects except English.

Mr. V. G. Kale, Assistant Superintendent, New English School, Poona, then read a paper on "The propriety of a public test at the termination of a systematic secondary course." In the course of the paper he said that when there were in the air proposals for radically reforming the system and courses of instruction in the colleges, it seemed necessary to say that this reform to be beneficial must reach the lower parts of the educational machinery also. No reforms in the University curricula, however drastic and radical, would be effective and useful to education generally, so long as the system of instruction at present obtaining in the secondary schools remained what it now was.

An examination was essential at the termination of every course, whether primary, secondary, or collegiate, to measure the amount of knowledge gained and the mental and intellectual capacity developed in the scholars. But these examinations need not necessarily be public examinations. School examinations and school certificates ought to possess greater value and greater authority than the public tests. A public test, say at the end of the secondary course, would be a stamp imprinted on the successful candidate. All public tests were to be condemned on the ground that they tended to create a dead level of uniformity of instruction from beginning to end. The examiners who constituted a class by themselves, were seldom in close touch with requirements of the examinations being made to suit the needs and capacities of those examined, schools tended to become the slaves of the rigid system of examinations. Everything was reduced to dull uniformity which was fatal to all real and useful education. The schools were in a better position to study the requirements of their pupils and were better fitted to pass a judgment on their attainments. The objection that the standards set up by different schools would vary, would be met by saying that if a uniformity of standards was necessary it could be easily secured by appointing a board of inspecters who would see that the various schools were properly equipped for the branches of instruction which they had selected and that their tests were fair and proper. His conclusions were:—(1) There need be no public test at the termination of the Secondary course. (2) After properly overhauling the vernacular and the upper primary courses, there should be effected bifurcations when pupils had attained the fourth or the fifth standard of the high school. (3) These branches should be so devised as to meet the various needs of pupils variously situated. Thus there should be a separate branch leading up to the Matriculation, whether taken by the University or the colleges, in which a higher standard of culture should be aimed at. There might be other branches adapted to the different tastes and capacities of the pupils as also to the careers they are expected to follow after leaving school. (4) School leaving certificates given under proper safeguards should suffice as testifying to the progress of the holders in particular branches of study. (5) School records and reports of teachers should supersede "the present system of estimating ability by examinations." (6) The policy of drift should be checked as far as possible, and parents and teachers should be made to appreciate their responsibilities in the matter. (7) The needs and capacities of the pupils rather than the needs and the caprices of examiners should be primarily attended to.

ARE EXAMINATIONS NECCESSARY?

Mr. P. Wren, Principal of the Government Secondary Teachers' College, in the course of his paper on "The Matriculation and other Examinations," said that he would put the following questions for the serious consideration of the Conference. They were: Did teachers exist for the betterment of children, or for the placation, glorification, and in fact, apotheosis, of the examiner? Was the aim and end and object of education the improvement of the characters, minds and bodies of the rising generation, or the sweating of unfortunate children by unfortunate teachers for examination, to their actual *detriment* in mind, and body? Were examinations made for man, or was man made for examinations? Had not the time arrived when educationists might turn their attention to education, and leave examination to such peculiar people as voluntarily seek it? He then stated that he earnestly advocated the eventual complete abolition of examinations from the village school to the University, because the proper person to grant or withhold a diploma or certificate was the teacher who actually knew the candidate and his abilities, attainments, and deserts, having seen and taught him daily for months and years. Any teacher worthy of the name could place his class on exact order of merit from top to bottom. Why then send to an utter stranger a boy who was quite likely to fail the best and pass the worst as anyone experienced in examination "luck" knew? Was it not an extraordinary thing that education should be neglected, physical development disregarded, and character-forming unattempted in order that a wild and hurried rush should be made along the pathway of cram to the goal of examination where a stranger, and often an incompetent one, did unsatisfactorily what the teacher could have done perfectly—put the students in order of merit, or disorder of demerit? And when this great result had been achieved, what did we know of the examinees? That the top ones excelled the art of examiner-dodging and cramming useless facts! Very interesting knowledge, and well wosth the cruel grind the wasted time, and opportunities, the ruined health and the output of untrained, unthinking, unformed, unenterprising imitators Examination had become the blight, that curse, the incubus and the ruin of Education. The young child should go to school and be taught and trained,—mind, body and character—in the lowest class, and then it should pass on to the next, when his teacher said it was fit and so it should pass up the the school and leave it with the headmaster's certificate that it was in it for so many years, and left it in such a standard. If the child was going to seek higher education, he should go to the College on the strength of the certificate of the principal that he had been for a year in the seventh Standard. Then he should remain at college for three years and leave with the principal's certificate and estimate of his ability and character. Then they would have education and not ruinous cram and rush, education for education's sake, and an end of the production of that nasty type, the full-headed, empty-bellied nuisance, suffering from mental indigestion, and the pride of two letters after his interesting name. Objecters would at once say that teachers would have favourites, that there would be no work done, and none would take up higher education if there was no examination and degree. To them he would say that the amount of harm done by the few unworthy knaves to be found in the teaching profession, would be as nothing to the inealculable harm which was being done by cramming for examinations, that inspection would see that work was done by the few unprofessional idlers among headmasters, and that those people who won't take up higher education if they abolished examinations and degrees were precisely the people he would exclude. Let those receive secondary and higher education who pursued knowledge for the sake of knowledge and not as a stock in trade." Mr. Wren concluded by saying that he prophesied that the day would come when educationists would look back in incredulous wonder upon the barbaric times when examination was supposed to forward the interests of education, and the goal of the teacher was an examination instead of the welfare of the race and that he hoped to live to see that day and to say "Te Deum" and "Nunc Dimittis" thereupon.

THE MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

Mr. V. G. Apte, in the course of his paper on the above subject said: The Bombay Government had in their letter to the Senate of the Bombay University, laid down certain proposals of reform, which included one about the abolition of the Matriculation Examination and transferring to college authorities the power of testing the fitness of candidates for receiving college education. It was thus opportune to inquire whether the present Matric Examination was really a test at the termination of the secondary course of education or whether as alleged by many high-placed critics it was only a superfluous growth consuming the vital blood of young men and encumbering University authorities with the largeness of the number of examinees. It was a question which concerned a pretty large number of the youth of this Presidency, drawn from the advanced as well as from the middle classes—classes, which among others included peasant-proprietors of the better sort, small land-holders, money lenders pleaders, clerks, artisans, skilled workmen, as well as manufacturers. Boys and girls belonging to one or more of these sections were receiving what general training and instruction their middle class and high schools were able to impart. This education, which was known as the secondary education, was necessarily of a general character, as it was the aim of this education to till the soil and prepare the ground for operations of all sorts of culture—high or liberal, technical or special. The general wants of boys and girls had first to be satisfied before their special wants found satisfaction. A fair acquaintance with one's own vernacular literature, a fair practical knowledge of English, a knowledge of the outlines of the history and geography of one's own country and of the country with which one came into close political or commercial contact, sufficient knowledge of the theory and practice of ordinary simple mathematical calculations, an elementary knowledge of science, just sufficient to create in one's mind a love and taste for scientific lore—these were the wants common to all the sections of the middle class, and these, it might be asserted with some degree of confidence, were satisfied to some, if not to the fullest, extent by the secondary education, of which the present Matriculation Examination formed a public test at its termination. It might be easily conceded that the test he had sketched above was not an ideal one. It was needless to expatiate upon the inability of the system of examination to form the ideal test of secondary or general education—not to speak of evils coming in its train, such as demoralising tendencies of students, the pecuniary value attached to examinations and the pursuit after the chaff instead of the substance. Taking a more practical view of the subject, they found that something like an examination was necessary, though it might be an evil to a certain extent; but this test should be such as could at once decide whether a particular candidate deserved to be allowed to take up a profession or to enter the portals of the University. For a young man at the termination of the secondary course of his education arrived at the point of the parting of the ways. He must take a step one way or the other. He must decide to enter life with what equipment he was lucky enough to take with him during his school-career or avail himself of the blessings conferred by University education. Any test worth the name at the termination of the secondary course of education should therefore be determined with due regard to both these aspects. He might now offer a few remarks as to whether the present Matric Examination satisfied these conditions of the test. At the threshold of the discussion on this point he met with a very important consideration about the School Final Examination. The S. F. examination was smoothly and quietly making its selection every year like a machine. Their experience az teachers had, however, frequently shown that that such boys as could have fared but poorly in the Matric Examination found it comparatively easier to get through the S. F. and to find an entrance into the public service. They did not think that an average Matric candidate was at all inferior to or less fit than an S. F. candidate for practical work. It was rather hard to know the ground on which the present Matric Examination was condemned as being unfit for entrance into the public service. There was one argument of a more practical nature that could be urged in favour of the Matric. It was the paucity of the passed S. F's. He would now take up the second part of his subject, namely how far the present Matriculation served the purpose of a public test for entering on the course of High or University Education. The quality of candidates appearing for the Matric examination in these days had improved considerably over that in the past and yet strangely enough along with the growth of this satisfactory feature of the Matric Examination, there was the complaint gaining strength that the candidates were not sufficiently advanced in English to enable them to take full benefit of the instruction given them in colleges. This anomaly could be accounted for in only two ways. First that the deficiency in the knowlege of a foreign tongue was a failing which was shared by all human beings and therefore deserved not to be made much of, or that something must be wrong in the method of applying the test. He did not deny the importance of the study of English.

He did not at all mean to say that the failure of Matric candidates in English should be condoned in every case. The test in English, as applied at present, was in his humble opinion, faulty. The paper in English at the Matric examination—especially that portion of it which dealt with idiom—was very unsatisfactory. Boys were asked to explain certain idioms picked out at random. There was a universal cry against cramming. Who would say after this that it was altogether unfounded? And who were responsible for encouraging it? Had not the nature of question-papers in English made cramming a "sine qua non" to a certain extent for success at the Matric examination? As a remedy against this evil and as a means to make Matric candidates better prepared in English, he should like to recommend the use of some good text books. He knew there was considerable difference of opinion as to whether English should be taught with the help of text-books or should be learnt by a student from the reading of a wide range of books in that literature. The advantages resulting from an intelligent and careful study of a single good book far outweighed those proceeding from a hurried and superficial reading of a heap of books. As a matter of fact the requirement of the present Matric Examination were already excessive and the time had surely come when responsible bodies like the Teachers' Association of Bombay should approach the Government and the University with some definite proposal for reducing the number of subjects appointed for Matric, and insist on the adoption of some more reasonable and scientific method of examining candidates in English and other subjects at the Matric Examination, so that the helpless boys might be relieved of the unnecessary burden of studies and the desired standard of efficiency might be attained with greater facility. When this was done, there would no larger remain any ground for complaint about any want of knowledge of English on the part of freshmen at the College and both Government and the University would be spared the trouble of exercising their brains over the question whether the Matric, examination should be handed over to College authorities to make it a real test or whether it should be allowed to remain a University examination, thereby maintaining both dignity and uniformity of standard for the whole presidency.

A discussion followed. Mr. M. K. Patel was of opinion that it was not practicable to abolish examination.

Mr. J. D. Bharda observed that though the abolition of examinations was desirable. it was not possible at present.

Miss Wilson was of in the same opinion.

A resolution which was proposed by Mr. Wilkinson and seconded by Mr. Wellinker, was carried to the effect that the conference should address a letter to the Government and the University praying for a joint inquiry into examinations.

The Chairman addressing the meeting said that a peculiar thing about the examinations was that they were discussed more by those who had never had anything to do with them than by those who had something to do with them. The drawbacks of examinations were that by them they could not test the character of examinees unless by accident. Nor could they test the physical powers of examinees, certainly not by written examinations. He agreed with Mr. Wren that it was impossible to test the thinking powers of pupils by examination, but he agreed, with a reservation. In elementary subjects they could not test the powers of thinking, but in higher and wider subjects they certainly could. Notwithstanding these drawbacks of examinations, it was, however, not possible to abolish them. The Chairman farther said that an entrance examination could not be a distinction examination, but a leaving examination could be. The Matriculation was not a leaving but an entrance examination. It had been said that the Matriculation examination had been made very difficult. If that were so, it was due to the cause that it had been regarded as a leaving examination.

A vote of thanks to the chairman proposed by Mr. Wilkinson, terminated the proceedings.

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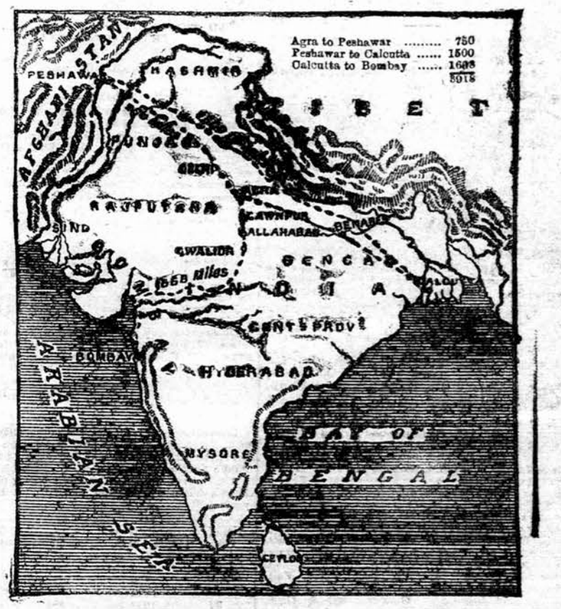

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LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

PLAYING MUSIC NEAR MUSJIDS AND TEMPLES.

Rights of Mahomedans and Hindus.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

SHERIF SAB AND OTHERS VS. VIRUPAKSHA AND OTHERS.

For the Plaintiff-respondents.—The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare.

For the Defendant-appellants.—Mr. G. S. Mulgaokar.

This was an appeal from the decision of the District Judge of Dharwar. The plaintiffs in this case were the representatives of the Mahomedan community and the defendants the representatives of the Hindu community of Uppin Betigiri. Both the communities sued each other for their rights to pass in procession with music in front of their respective places of worship. In the first suit, the plaintiffs sued the defendants to establish their right of passing in procession with music by the temple of Shri Mallikarjun in Uppin Betigiri in the District of Dharwar. The plaintiffs alleged that they were entitled to pass in procession playing music along the public streets; that the District Magistrate passed an order prohibiting them playing music at points distant about 22 cubits on either side of the front gate of the temple; that the defendants had no right of obstructing them in that way nor the District Magistrate had an authority to pass such an order.

The facts of the case were that certain Hindu residents of the village of Uppin Betigiri in the Dharwar District applied to the District Magistrate of Dharwar, stating that they had a right of passing in procession and attended with music by the Juma Musjid of the place and prayed for the removal of the obstacle recently caused on one occasion by the Mahomedans. The District Magistrate passed an order under Section 44 of the District Police Act, that the Hindus and the Mahomedans should stop music while passing in procession by the Juma Musjid and Mallikarjun Temple respectively. To set aside that order and to establish their right of passing in procession playing music exclusively, the representatives of the Mahomedan community brought a suit in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dharwar. The Subordinate Judge found upon examining the evidence adduced by both the parties, that the Mahomedans had an absolute right of playing music and accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs-respondents ordering each party to bear its own costs. From the decision of the Subordinate Judge an appeal was made to the District Judge, Dharwar, who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge and dismissed the appeal with costs. Against this decree an appeal was made to the High Court by the representatives of the Hindu community. While disposing of the case their Lordships observed that the suit was brought in consequence of an order passed by the District Magistrate, Dharwar, under Section 44 of the District Police Act, on the 20th November, 1905, but there was no cause of action disclosed either in the plaint or pleadings. The plaintiffs claimed a public right and the elementary principle of law was that no individual or class of individuals could sue in respect of such a right unless the objection caused a special damage. The District Police Act was not intended to confer upon any individual or class of individuals any right that had not been given by the common law. The Act was passed in the interest of public peace and what Section 44 provided was that where a Magistrate had passed an order in the interest of such peace, it was open to a party to go to a Civil Court and get an adjudication of his right if any. But in such a case it was necessary for the party claiming adjudication by a Civil Court to prove substantial damage, and as no such damage was proved in this case the Plaintiffs must fail. Under the circumstances their Lordships reversed the decrees of both the Courts and rejected plaintiffs' claim, each party bearing its own costs throughout.

A similar suit was instituted by the representation of the Hindu community of Uppin Betigiri claiming right of passing in procession with music in front of the Mahomedan mosque, but the facts, pleadings and question of law involved in the case being of the same character, their Lordships disposed of the suit in a like manner. No damage as stated above being proved by the plaintiffs, the suit was dismissed with costs.

THE JUMA MUSJID IN MODASA.

Apprehension of a Disturbance.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. MAHOMED KHANJI AND EIGHT OTHERS.

For the Petitioners.—Mr. K. N. Koyaji and T. R. Desai.

For the Crown.—The Government Pleader.

Their Lordships have disposed of an application by the nine petitioners for revision of a order passed by Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, Sub-Divisional Magistrate in charge of Daskroi, on the 3rd October 1908, requiring them under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, to give security for keeping the peace for one year.

The applicants were ordered to enter into their own recognisance for Rs. 1,000, and to furnish three sureties of Rs. 500 each for their good behaviour, failing which they would have to undergo one year's simple imprisonment.

The applicants were respectively the leaders of the Mahomedan and the Hindu communities. Mahomed Khanji was a prominent man and an elected Municipal Councillor. Abdul Rehman was the leader of the Borah Jamat, and the remaining two were Sayads and Inamdars. The five Hindus were Shetias of their Mahajan and four of them were elected Municipal Councillors.

The facts appearing in the Magistrate's decision are that the Jumma Mosque in Modasa had fallen down years ago. In 1907 permission was sought to re-build it. This was opposed by the Hindus, as it stood near their own quarters, close to their temples, and in the vicinity of a place where their processions passed. The Hindus filed a suit in the Kapadvanj Court. Mr. Sladen, the Collector, took deposits from the parties of Rs. 1,000 each to preserve the peace. On 11th February 1908, an agreement was arrived at between the parties, and further proceedings against them were stopped by Mr. Elliott, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, who also returned to them their respective deposits. The agreement was embodied in the decree of the Court. The temporary injunction against the Mahomedans was withdrawn, and on 30th April, permission was given by the Municipality to Latifbhai Umarkhan to rebuild the mosque. There where infringements of this agreement. Matters came to such a pass that the Hindu Shettias' attitude led to a general strike of the Hindu shopkeepers. They now maintained that this was done on economic grounds, and they were now no longer Shettias. The Mahomedans in this case also stated they were no longer leaders. Against the agreement clauses the Mussulmans persisted in maintaining a Fakir near the mosque, performing Jiarat, and blazing out illuminations in the building. Breach of the peace being imminent, the building-work of the mosque was prohibited for two months, and a special Police post established. Suits, proceedings, and appeals were pending among the parties. It was impossible to bind down a whole town; it was convenient to bind down the acknowledged leaders. Hence the order.

Their Lordships rejected the application, remarking that the Magistrate had dealt with both the communities on equal terms, and with the sole object of preserving the public peace.

BEATING A MAN TO DEATH.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. SHIDDANGAVDA SIN BASANGAVDA.

THEIR Lordships have disposed of the appeal of the accused, who was convicted by Mr. T. D. Fry, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, of voluntarily causing grievous hurt and was sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions's Judge said the accused, a Lingayt, aged about 22, had been committed for trial on a charge of murder, it being alleged that, on the 9th November last, he and three others (not in custody,) beat one Janglisaheb with sticks, and inflicted injuries, which resulted in death. The medical evidence disclosed fifteen injuries, bruises and dislocations, death being due to the combined effect of these injuries. There could be no doubt upon the evidence, the Sessions Judge remarked, that Janglisaheb was killed; and the points for determination were whether the accused was one of those who killed him, and if so, what offence had been committed. Both the Assessors found that the accused was guilty, and that the offence committed was grievous hurt. Mr. Fry concurred in that finding. About an hour after sunset on the 9th November last, the deceased and his son Mavala, a boy of 12, were on their way to the "darga" with food for a man, who was living there, and that, when they came to some waste ground, about 300 yards from the "darga," Janglisaheb was seized by one Gavasu and beaten by the accused and two other men, the boy Mavala being kicked when expostulated. Mavala went towards the village crying, and a repert was made to the Police.

Their Lordships summarily dismissed the appeal.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

CLAIM ON PRO. NOTES.

Before Mr. Kemp, the Chief Judge.

JOHN WILLIAM COX VS. TATYA TRIBHOVAN.

For the Plaintiff.—Mr. K. K. Suntoke and Mr. Kerkar.

For the Defendant.—Mr. K. B. Korgawkar.

In this case plaintiff sued the defendant to recover a sum of Rs. 2,000, being the amount lent and advanced to him on two promissory notes for Rs. 1,000 each, dated 7th and 14th November, 1908, respectively. The plaintiff alleged that the moneys were required by the defendant for some contract work.

The defendant in his defence contended that on the plaintiff's representation he gave two signatures in blank on two pieces of paper with a view to enable the plaintiff to give orders for goods for his contract work to two firms of merchants whom the plaintiff knew, and that the plaintiff, instead of writing out the orders on the two papers in question, fraudulently used them for fabricating two promissory notes each for Rs. 1,000. The defendant denied any consideration for the two promissory notes sued upon. He further stated that the plaintiff was employed by him as his servant on a salary of Rs. 100 per month to look after his contract work and was not in a position to advance him any sum of money.

The Chief Judge, in delivering his judgment, said that the main point in the case was whether the plaintiff was in a position to advance such a large sum as Rs. 2,000 to the defendant. The plaintiff at one time said that he had Rs. 3,200 lying in his chest at his native village at Chitali for over a year, and then corrected himself and said that he had Rs.4,900 out of which he brought to Bombay Rs.3,200 in October 1908. Both the plaintiff and defendant tendered for the Royal Yacht Club work about the middle of October 1908, and before they gave their tenders they were given a distinct notice that they had to deposit Rs. 250 along with the tender. But the plaintiff had no moneys to deposit. On this point the learned Judge chiefly relied upon the evidence of Mr. Stevens, who deposed that the plaintiff was called upon to deposit Rs. 250, which he was unable to do even although the time extended to him had expired. If the plaintiff had not a sum of Rs. 250 to deposit in October it was impossible to believe that three weeks after he could advance so large a sum as Rs. 2,000 to the defendant. The learned Judge also believed in the evidence of Mr. Surgia, a respectable merchant, who was requested by the defendant to settle his creditors' claims about the end of December 1908. Mr. Surgia said in the course of his evidence, that the plaintiff had stated to him about that time that he had a claim against the defendant for Rs 200 only, being the amount of his wages for two months. In the face of this evidence the learned Judge could not believe for a moment that the plaintiff had a claim of Rs. 2,000 outstanding against the defendant at that time. His Honour generally disbelieved the plaintiff's testimony and dismissed the suit with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. C. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED SMOKE NUISANCE.

The case in which Dr. K. B. Shroff, Deputy Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, charged Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas with causing smoke nuisance was further heard.

Mr. Crawford, Solicitor, appeared for the Municipality and Mr. Bowen, Solicitor, defended the accused.

The circumstances under which the complaint was made have already been published.

Mr. M. F. Connell was called and examined for the defence. He deposed to having been in charge of the branch factory in Nesbit Lane. Mr. Horbury and Mr. Richardson occasionally visited the factory but they had no office there. Peerbux, the stoker, was a competent man, and understood how to fire the furnace. Witness knew him for about 16 years. He had seen him firing sometime often and sometime not even for three or four days. He sometimes used three or four times four shovelfuls. He did not as a rule exceed four. As a rule they were not full shovel. It was done sometimes at the interval of four or five minutes, sometimes ten minutes. The interval depended upon what the boiler was required to develop. Witness had observed the effects of firing and immediately after three or four shovelfuls were put dense smoke was seen to be issuing from the chimney. They tried to avoid it by keeping a blower working before and after the firing. It had an appreciable effect, perhaps for a minute. Witness had given orders to the stoker to use the blower always, a minute or minute-and-a-half, both before and after firing. The furnace door was kept open after firing. This was done with the object of reducing smoke but not to develop the steam. It was quite impossible to keep it open always. Considering the work done between 4-30 and 5 p. m. on the 28th January last, there must have been some dense and black smoke issuing from the chimney. It would not be a proper allowance to allow twelve minutes dense and black smoke. Witness was always asked by Mr. Horbury and other members of the firm to abate the nuisance.

Some more evidence was then recorded and the case was adjourned.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before Dr. N. N. Katrak (Chairman), and Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar.

THEIR Worships disposed of 34 cases on Saturday, the majority of which were against hawkers for so exposing articles as to cause obstruction to the public. The accused were convicted and fined.

DADAR.

Before Rao Bahadur N. T. Vaidya (Chairman), and Kazi Mahomed Saleh Londay.

THEIR Worships disposed of 17 cases, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals. The accused were convicted and fined.

THE HOUSING OF MILL-HANDS.

THE following memorials have been prepared and presented by the mill-hands to the Improvement Trust and the Millowners' Association:—

To the Hon'ble Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, M. I. C. E., M. R. SAN. I., etc. Chairman, City Improvement Trust.

SIR,—We, the undersigned residents of the localities round about Delisle Road, Parel, Byculla, Jacob's Circle, Kala-Chouki, etc., beg leave respectfully to approach you with the following prayer in the hops that the City Land Trust over which you have the honour to preside may be pleased to take the same into its favourable consideration.

We are workmen employed in cotton mills and factories in Bombay. We are in distress owing to the high cost of living in the City, and this distress is aggravated by the very high rents charged by chawl-owners. We belong to a class of labourers who are debarred from the benefit of relief in the shape of local allowances, which those in the service of Government, the Municipality and the Railways are fortunate enough to receive.

We, your humble petitioners, are aware how the City Trust is generously helping the resourceless poor of Bombay by providing them with cheap and sanitary quarters. The chawls and flats constructed by the Trustees at Agripada, Nagpada, Princess Street, and other localities are regarded as a positive boon by the labouring classes of this great City.

We hear that the City Improvement Trust is acquiring land at Parel, and at Soparibaug, which form the centre of the cotton mill industry in Bombay. In these circumstances we would deem it a great blessing if the Trustees could kindly see their way to do them the same great service as they have benevolently done to the sufferers from overcrowding in other slums of the City, viz, by erecting a few sanitary chawls for them at reasonable rents for rooms, in places near the scenes of their labour. The resources of the Trust are great, and their beneficent interest in saving the lives of the poor victims to plague and other epidemics is not less keen, and your humble petitioners have great hopes that it would not be beyond the powers of the honourable Trustees to build suitable quarters for the poor millhands and factory labourers at Soparibaug, DeLisle Road, and Worli.

We have deemed it proper to approach the Millowners' Association on the same subject to secure the sympathy of our employers also, where they may have space available on mill premises or elsewhere to help us in this direction and we rely on their kind co-operation. At the same time we respectfully look to the honourable City Trust not to forget our humble claims on their generosity:—

Yours, etc.—Baburao Hiroji Ghagre, Narayenrao Mahadeorao Kadam, Hammantrao Abajirao Shinde and 730 others.

To Fazulbhai Karimbhai Ibrahim Esq., J.P., etc., Chairman, Bombay Millowners' Association.

SIR,—We, the undersigned poor workmen employed in cotton mills and factories in this City, beg leave most respectfully to approach you with the following prayer, in the hope that you may be pleased to give the same your favourable consideration.

As employers of labour on a large scale, and conversant with the existing conditions of life of the working classes in Bombay, the Members of the Association are no doubt aware that the rise in prices of food-stuffs in Bombay has made living a hardship in this City, especially as ours is the only class of workmen which does not get any temporary pecuniary relief, which Government employees and Railway and Municipal servants receive in the shape of local allowances. Pressed down as we are in this respect, the persistent and exorbitant demands for high rents made by the owners of chawls and flats add to our hardship. We are in chronic indebtedness and without resources. In this our helpless condition we feel we may look to your Association to mitigate our hardships in some measure as far at least as our housing is concerned, by building chawls for us, where cotton mills and factories are generally located, and charging us reasonable rents for the rooms thereon.

We hear that in some parts of India millowners provide such quarters for their workmen in the proximity of the mills and that the rents for the rooms are moderate, comparatively speaking, and the location of the operatives near the scene of their labours has often advantages to both the employers and the employed, which it is not necessary for us to mention.

Cheap dwellings for mill-hands in Parel, Soparibang, Byculla, Jacob's Circle, Naigaum, Tardeo and Worli, will prove a great boon to us, who form no insignificant portion of the population of Bombay and, in the present condition of living in the City, be no small relief to them. We most humbly beseech your Association to pity our condition, and to come to our help in our present need, for which we shall ever remain grateful. We have heard, Sir, of your sympathy for the labouring classes and the personal interest your Vice-Chairman has in the past taken in the question of suitably housing the poor of Bombay, and we take heart from this consideration in our present appeal to your Association and hopefully rely upon your continued sympathy.—Your &c.,

(SIGNED) BABUJEAO HIROJI GHAGRE,
NARAYENRAO MAHADEORAO KADAM,
HANMANTRAO ABAJIRAO SHINDE
and 730 others.

LORD MORLEY'S INDIAN REFORMS.

The "Times" of March 11 publishes the following article:—

SIR,—Indian Blue-books are not nowadays regarded as light literature, and no wonder! But there is one that demands, and will thoroughly repay, attention; I mean the collection of papers laid before Parliament by Sir Stafford Northcote in 1868, to which Lord Curzon refers in his remarkable letter in "The Times" of Saturday last. It is not light literature, indeed, but a State paper of high and grave importance; and serious seekers after that will-o'-the-wisp, "the man on the spot," may be trusted to give due weight to the authority (unrivalled, I should think, at any period of Indian history) of John Lawrence, Sir Henry Maine, Sir Bartle Frere, Sir William Grey, and others who were then charged with the responsibility of the Government of India. And it so happens that what is primarily and directly discussed in that Parliamentary paper of 1868, with so much knowledge, experience, and, one hastens to add, with refreshing vigour and terseness, is the very point that now remains at issue between Lord Morley and the Upper House the question of Executive Councils for Lieutenant-Governors.

In the Blue-Book on the Partition of Bengal in 1905, and again in his letter to "The Times," Lord Curzon says that the Government of India, in 1868, "rejected the idea of a Governor-in-Council for Bengal by four to three." But, on turning to the despatch in question, we find it signed by six members only. Now, Sir, my arithmetic may be at fault, but I cannot, out of six names, get a majority of four to three. Nor is the perplexity removed when one examines the opinions in detail. The Viceroy (Lawrence), the autocrat of the Punjab, perhaps the most self-reliant man who ever served in India—it is not surprising that he was little impressed by the advantages of Council government. He was supported in his view by Sir John (then Mr. Strachey, who at the time had been just one month on the Council, and by the Right Hon. W. N. Massey, the financial member of Council, sent out from home, and speaking with all the authority of three years' experience. But the Viceroy himself says, in his minute of March 23, 1868, "the majority of my honourable colleagues and the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, Mr. Grey, are indeed favourable to the proposal."

That, for the plain man, settles it. But possibly Lord Curzon reckons Sir W. Muir, who had been temporarily on the Council for three months; possibly he prefers to lay stress on the qualifications by which approval of the plan is, in one or two cases, limited, rather than on the approval itself which is so very inconvenient when one is attempting somehow or other to establish an "overwhelming consensus of authority against the proposed change" (the phrase is Lord Curzon's); or possibly he has forgotten Mr. G. N. Taylor, the senior member of Council. Neither in his despatch in the Blue-book nor in his letter to "The Times" does Lord Curzon so much as mention that name; yet Mr. Taylor is worth quoting; this is what he says:—

To take the case of Munro or of Malcolm, both cited by the Governor-General, the success achieved by those eminent men, and the good accomplished under their rule, are mainly to be ascribed to their intimate knowledge of the people and the territories' they governed. This was acquired by moving among the people, seeing with their own eyes, and ascertaining by thorough personal inquiry on the spot the wants and capabilities of every province within their charge. And the circumstance that enabled them to do this was the existence of an Executive Council, by whom, during the Governor's absence from headquarters, the ordinary business of administration was transacted. Satisfied that the machinery of government was moving on without impediment, and relieved of the pressure of current work of routine and detail, they went wherever their presence was most required to stimulate the district officers, to give heart to the people, or to initiate measures which they alone could effectively set in motion.

Or is the authority of Sir Henry Maine admitted? That great jurist, whose like, Lord Midleton laments, is no longer forthcoming for Indian service, wrote these words (page 100 of the return):—

A Council organised in the usual Indian way has gradually and insensibly become something more than a merely consultative body. It has become a very excellent contrivance for dividing the labours of government.

Or, as Lord Curzon asks for the views of Lieutenant-Governors, let us cite Sir George Campbell or Sir William (then Mr.) Grey, both Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal. Their opinions are on record, and, that being so, we need not feel the delicacy that restrains Lord Morley from exposing present-day Lieutenant-Governors to an invidious position. Take, for instance, the opinion of Mr. Grey, who had previously been a member of the Governor-General's Council; he writes (page 116 of the return):—

A Governor in Council will have more weight with the public and more weight with the Government of India (and the one is not less desirable than the other) than a Lieutenant-Governor can ever have. I believe that a Governor in Council will be both stronger to govern, and more powerful to obtain full consideration for, and full justice to, the demands of Bengal than a Lieutenant-Governor is ever likely to be.

Did space permit, one could go on quoting from these masterly minutes from Sir W. Mansfield (Commander-in-Chief), from Sir H. M. Durand, from Mr. E. C. Bayley, subsequently a member of the Governmen of India, and last, but not least, from Sir Bartle Frere—every one of whom will be found to favour the very system of government which it was Lord Morly's intention to put to the test of experience, had not the Lords denied the powers that Lord Minto and Lord Morley, and their respective Councils, have been, and are still, demanding.

But we are met by the despatch of Lord Curzon's Government, in 1905, "unanimous," as he is proud to state (despatches were apt to be unanimous in his day). One member of that Government, the present Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, we know has realized that conditions have changed, that a new spirit is abroad in India, and he now supports the plan he then thought premature. But what of the rest? Surely the sum and substance of their contention is to be found in this weighty sentence:—

What is best for provinces in India is not the rule of a committee, but the rule—or at least the responsibility in the last resort—of an individual.

What has Lord Morley to say to that? His answer is clear; it is too long to quote, but it is all in his despatch (Blue-book, Vol. I., p. 50). Briefly, he would give the Lieutenant-Governor the power to over-rule his colleagues. He asked the Government of India to define this salutary power. Perhaps the answer has already come, and with it the views of the Lieutenant-Governors concerned. It did not apparently occur to a single noble lord to ask that simple, but vital, question.

What are we to think of experts in Indian affairs who speak slightingly of a system that can boast of a Munro, a Malcolm, a Mountstuart Elphinstone? not to mention the distinguished men whose speeches on the second reading formed not the least weighty contribution to an impressive debate.

Lord Curzon simply sets aside the recent Royal Commission. They do not agree with him; therefore he says, "Some of them had no knowledge of India at all." (There was only one such really, and he had other experience, but no matter.) Is it nothing that they spent long months in India, visiting every province and patiently examining witnesses, official and non-official, Indian and European? Was it not worth mentioning that one of them, as a Councillor to the Governor of Bombay, knows council government from the inside?

Finally, are there not Lieutenant-Governors on Lord Morley's Council? What was their opinion last November when the question must have come before them? One thing is certain: they did not resign. I venture, in all seriousness, to ask where—apart from Lord Curzon himself—is the "overwhelming consensus of opinion" against the proposal?

There is an element of pathos in the vain search for "the man on the spot." Lord Morley suggests the Viceroy; but no, he is only "a man on the spot." (Three-and-a-half years ago that doctrine had savoured of "lese majeste.") The Government of India, then? No, they are not sufficiently on the spot. Past Lieutenant-Governors? They are dead and done for. Present Lieutenant-Governors? If, like Sir E. N. Baker, they do not happen to agree with a preconceived "consensus of opinion," they are to be contemptuously ignored. The Nawab of Dacca, perhaps, or Syed Ali Imam of the All-India Moslem League, good Conservatives one would suppose, or those others who are attending public meetings all over India? None of these will do! Perhaps which Lord Morley performs a miracle and produces the opinion of "the great inarticulate masses" (or classes which you will). Lord Curzon will be satisfied in other words he will accept reforms the day before Doomsday. Did Lord Curzon one may ask when he was Viceroy pay such deference to Lieutenant-Governors?—Yours, etc.,

CIVILIAN.

II.

SIR,—If the writer of the letter signed "Civilian," who fills over a column of your paper to-day with what is in the main an attack upon myself will tell us who he is so that we may know what amount of value to attach to his utterances, and also from what quarter they emanate, I will gladly answer him.

But I do not think that I have the right to take up your space in controversy with an anonymous correspondent, whose assumption of authority (flavoured by no small spice of prejudice) stops short of the easiest and most obvious of tests.—Your obedient servant,

CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 29.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

To be taken at 3-30 p.m. in any event.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

737-08	Tyabji D and Co	Kurmally Abdeola Allarakhia vs Vora Karimji Jeevanji a firm and others Payne and Co part heard.
9-09	Mulla and M. Gena Vansji and another	vs Gopalji Mulji and another Shroff D and D.
829-06	Captain and V Govindrao Wasoodeo	vs Maneck Rustomji Sethna Edgelow G W and Co.
927-07	Mulji and K. Nowroji Edulji Bhagal	vs Rustomji Manekji Merwan and others Kanga and Co.
335-08	Wadia G and Co, Manibai	vs Valji Jivraj and others, Bhaishanker K and G and P N Billimoria.
348-07	M B Chothia Mahomed Haji Aboo the firm	vs Haji Moosa Sakoor and other, S A Tyabji.
367-06	Chitnis M and M Vithoba Pabaji More	vs Jankibai widow and others, Smitham B and Co.
168-07	Tyabji D and Co, Krishna Gopal Ramnarayan	vs Chotaram Jugonath, Payne and Co.
28-08	Ardesher J and D and Co, Perozsha B Petit and Co the firm	vs Ebrahim Noorudin and Co the firm, Pestonji R K and Co.
125-07	Payne and Co, Nanabhoy Hormusji Moos	and others vs Hooseeni Begum widow and others, Mirza and Mirza.
622-08	Dickshit D and S, Damoder Khimji	vs Dayal Mowji, Raghavaya B and N.
632-08	T A Ghandy, Heerbai widow	vs Peerajee Lukhamsey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
708-07	Shamrao M and H Gangabai widow	vs Rukhmabai widow and others Daphtary F D S B and Co Captain and V.
601-07	Khanderao L and M Ramrao Bapuji Kirtikar	and others vs Narayen Vinayek Kirtikar and another Daphtary F and D.
738-07	Raghavaya B and N Hirji Liladhur and	others vs Pestonji Jehagir Hormusji and others Khunderao L and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree.

810-07	Bhaishankar K and G. The Yokohama Specie Bk Ld	vs Meherbai Little and Co.
812-07	Bhaisanker K and G The Yokohama Specie Bk Ld	vs Dhunbaiji Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

629-06	K D Shroff Cawasji Pestonji Bharucha and others	vs Perozsha Pestonji Bharucha and another Ardeshir H D and Co Dinsha and D Sorab and J Part heard.
314 07	Captain and V Shaikh Abdoola Vallad Mahomed Cussum and others	vs Kazi Ismail bin Kazi Gulamalli Mehri and another Bicknell M and R Part heard.
568-08	Kanga and P Pandurang Narayen Javeri	vs Narayen Ragoba Javeri and others M B Chothea Nanu H and Co. Part heard
64-09	Mulji and K Samuel Veiss	vs Alibhoy Chagla and others Payne and Co.
322-08	Mulla and M Kapadia Bros the firm	vs Lalbhoy Mahonlal and others Tyabji D and Co.
223-06	Payne and Co The Advocate General of Bombay	vs Moosa Haji Hassam and others Bhaisanker K and G.
92-08	Pestonji R K and Co Hyderali Abdool Kayum	vs Pralhad Veniram Vyas Mulji and K.
44-08	Mulla and M Minochre Jal the firm	vs Rama Yedod Patel another M B Chothia.
142-07	Payne and Co, Haji Joonas Fazul Mahomed	vs The Advocate General of Bombay and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co C P D Cunha.
542 08	Nanu H and Co. Bai Halimabai widow	vs Joosab Haji Ibrahim and others Smitham B and Co Nanu H and Co Restonji R K and Co Captain and V Kanga and P Matabhoy J and M.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)

For Dismissal.

931 08	Payne and Co Mahomed Hoosein	vs Kazi Ismail Kazi Mahomed Porebundri and another Mulla and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

756-07	Thakerdas and Co Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy	vs Sir Dinsha Manockji Petit Bart and others K D Shroff Part heard.
155-08	Captain and V The Advocate General of Bombay	vs Damodar Madhowji and another Payne and Co.
547-08	Edgelow G W and Co Runchordas Tribhovandas and others	vs Mahomedbhai Kamji and others Manockjal J and H.
393-07	Unwalla and P Dinshawji Bhicaji Khan	vs S B Fraser and Co Thakurdas and Co.
615 08	Mulji and K Parvatibai widow	vs Valabhdas Virji and others Little and Co Unwalla and P.
981-07	C P D'Cunha Haroon Haji Wahedina and others	vs Haji Adam Osman and others Payne and Co.
945-08	Little and Co The Albert Press Co Ld and others	vs Hormusji Jehangir Mody and others Payne and Co.
244-08	Captain and V Walbai widow	vs Heerbai widow and others. Bhaisanker K and G Thakerdas and Co.
482 07	Payne and Co Morarji Canji and other	vs Luxmichand Dhanji Shamrao M & B.
388-07	Little and Co Abdul Cadur Noorbhoy	vs Javirchand Purmanand and another Thakur das and Co.

IN the Morchal dacoity case on Friday before the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore, Monmotho Nath Chowdhuri, the approver, retracted his confession and made the usual allegations of coercion.

THE Dutch Government intend to introduce a Bill for the suppression of betting and gambling. The authorities have already forbidden the Sunday racing at Woestduin, near Harrlem from the same motive. The passage of such a Bill would imply the closing of the Middelburg and Flushing betting offices, where certain well-known English firms of book-makers are now able to evade their home laws.

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The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1909.

INDIA IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS

READING the report of the proceedings of the House of Lords on the order for going into Committee on the Indian Councils Bill, we cannot help being struck by what the *Times* denotes "the deep sense of responsibility and the entire freedom from a factious spirit" which have characterized the public consideration of Lord Morley's scheme by his fellow peers. This complete absence of party bias in the discussion of proposals affecting India serves at one and the same time as a forcible lesson to the Lower House and as clear proof of the high opinion which is held of Lord Morley's political sagacity and of his statesmanlike dealing with the forces of disorder and anarchy. Everyone in England fully realises that although Lord Morley may have moved somewhat too fast and too far in the matter of the proposals for Indian administrative reform, he has in dealing with the sedition and violence acted in the sternest and most uncompromising manner, dissociating himself entirely from that criminal weakness and the "laissez aller" methods which have characterized Mr. Birrell's lamentable administration of Ireland. Those of us who are anxious for the maintenance of law and order at all costs ought to be thankful that the India Office is presided over by a man of the calibre and administrative wisdom of the present Secretary of State. But signs are not wanting that many members of the House of Lords, while paying ample tribute to Lord Morley's courage and determination and concurring with his view that the hour has arrived for broadening the basis of administration in India, are yet seriously apprehensive that in some of his proposals he may be overstepping the bounds of prudent statesmanship. Lord Harris, for example, expressed a grave doubt whether the appointment of natives of India to the Executive Councils will add to or maintain that confidence in absolute impartiality which is the strength of British rule in India, and further stated that, as a matter of fact, it may be extremely difficult to find an Indian of the right calibre and sufficient administrative experience to sit upon the Revenue side of the Council. We can perhaps discern the first murmur of doubt regarding the maintenance of the standard of impartiality in the demand put forward by the Mahomedan deputation to Lord Morley, that if a Hindu be appointed to the Executive Council one of their own co-religionists should also be appointed at the same time. This most certainly is a point for deep thought, while as regards the second doubt expressed by Lord Harris there is the possibility that if, in the event of nobody with sufficient revenue experience being found, the appointments are given to men with purely legal and judicial training, the revenue side of the administration will be in danger of submersion.

Education in political life in the Bombay Presidency has so far advanced that no great harm can accrue from granting a non-official majority upon the Council. Moreover, we are so far sensible of the prudence and capabilities of the leading non-officials in Western India that we hold they will be far less ready to oppose the proposals of Government, when they know they are not in a permanent and unalterable minority. If, as we venture to hold, the knowledge that they cannot be outvoted convinces the non-official members that they are no longer bound, as at present, to band themselves into permanent opposition to all Government proposals, then Lord Curzon's argument as to the need of an official majority for land legislation loses much of its force. He foresees that the non-official majority on the provincial Councils may completely wreck the progress of agrarian legislation, and that the Government of India may therefore be forced, in the exercise of the powers reserved to them under the new proposals, to decide such matters over the heads of the Provincial Governments. This no doubt is a possibility, albeit remote; but we repeat that on a purely general survey of the situation in Bombay the time is ripe for the experiment of a non-official majority in this Presidency. After a criticism by Lord Lansdowne of the scheme for increasing the number of members of Legislative Councils to the effect that these Councils thereby run the risk of conversion into petty Parliaments, Lord Macdonnell moved an amendment to provide that all the ordinary members of the Executive Councils in Madras and Bombay should be persons who at the time of their appointment should have been for at least twelve years in the service of the Crown. From the point of view of efficiency Lord MacDonnell's proposal was eminently sound, and he would have been fully justified in pressing it, had Lord Morley not given an assurance that for the present he would not appoint more than three members, hinting at the same time that he would be glad to see a non-official Anglo-Indian upon the Executive Councils of Bombay and Madras. Another amendment by Lord Ampthill, designed to ensure that sedition-mongers and persons of known anarchic tendencies should not be elected to the Legislative Councils, was similarly withdrawn after a statement by the Secretary of State that the regulations regarding disqualification were not yet finally settled. It is permissible to suppose that before the regulations under this head are promulgated a serious effort will have been made to prevent the possibility of violent Extremists finding a seat in the Councils. So far as can be gathered, the Government of India put "females" at the head of their provisional list of disqualified persons—a fact which augurs ill for indigenous Amazons of the Pankhurst type—and they might with more reason have substituted "anarchists" for "females."

The one clause in the Bill which was rejected was Clause 3., which empowers the Governor-General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State, to create an Executive Council in any province under a Lieutenant-Governor. Other points, such as those alluded to above, upon which Peers with the longest and most intimate knowledge of India entertained strong objections were conceded, in the belief doubtless that Lord Morley can be amply trusted not to wreck his own scheme by lack of statesmanlike precaution in framing the regulations thereunder and in putting them into practice; but upon this question of Executive Councils for the provinces these same Peers proved absolutely obdurate, with the result that Lord Morley had to acquiesce in the rejection of the clause. The reasons underlying the widespread dislike and distrust of that clause were elaborated by Lord Curzon in the public press and seem "prima-facie" unassailable. In the first place he pointed out that Lord Morley must have based this proposal largely on the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission, that this body drew their inspiration on the subject chiefly from non-official witnesses, and that of the members of the Commission, not one had any experience of the work of an Indian Lieutenant-Governor and some had no knowledge of India at all. For ourselves, we never thought much of the Decentralisation Commission and we are not in the least surprised to find them advocating a measure which is rejected "in toto" by men with actual experience of the point at issue. Secondly, Lord Curzon recalls the fact that in 1867 the proposal to create a Governor-in-Council for Bengal was discussed by Sir John Lawrence's Government and rejected, and again in 1905 the Government of India undertook a lengthy and exhaustive enquiry into the question of attaching Executive Councils to Lieutenant-Governors, the result of which was an unanimous pronouncement against the change now proposed. The despatch containing the pronouncement was signed by Sir D. Ibbetson, Sir J. P. Hewett, and Sir E. N. Baker; and their opinion was shared by Sir E. Law, who declared that "administration by a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor with an Executive Council results in paralysis or worse of the governing authority. The ideal is an administrative head directly in touch with the people and in intimate relation with all their executive officers." We presume that the latter remark was meant to apply solely to Bengal, the Punjab, the United Provinces or Burma. If they were thinking also of Bombay and Madras, we must take very serious objection to so sweeping an assertion and merely point to the past history of both provinces as proof that nothing approaching paralysis has ever affected the governing authority, and that in some respects both provinces have progressed more rapidly under their Governors-in-Council than other parts of India. Lord Curzon in any case was referring solely to Bengal and other areas now administered by Lieutenant-Governors and fortifies his argument against the proposed change by the fact that the latter has not been supported by a single ex-Lieutenant-Governor or ex-Viceroy. We are not surprised that the Peers rejected the immediate acceptance of the clause.

THE LATE QUEEN'S JOURNALS.

THE lecture be Viscount Esher at the Royal Institution on the late Queen Victoria's Journals, raises the hope that some day in the near future the public may be allowed by the gracious permission of the King to see a selection from them published. The recent selection from the Queen's correspondence did much to raise her in the estimation of the world as it showed her as a sovereign keenly interested in all the affairs of State and devoting all her energy for the good of her people. In that selection, which Viscount Esher had a hand in editing, some extracts from the Queen's Journal were occasionally introduced which heightened the interest. These extracts had not been made by the editors but by the Queen herself in order to illustrate and complete the record of events in the letters; and hence these few passages from the journal refer only to important interviews with Ministers, and other similar matters. The persona interest, which is very great, to judge from Lord Esher's lecture, is necessarily quite in the background in those volumes of letters. We may hope soon to a substantial selection of this journal and get thereby an intimate insight into the workings of her mind and watch its development from her earliest days. For the journal was begun when she had completed her thirteenth year and was continued ever afterwards till ten days before her death. It thus extends over sixty-nine years of her life and includes the entire period of her long reign. They fill over a hundred volumes, which are in the Royal Archives at Windsor. "Perhaps it is well here to mention," said Lord Esher "these journals will never be seen hereafter in their entirety. By the Queen's express wish they have been carefully examined by her youngest daughter, who with infinite labour has copied in her own hand many volumes of them, excising the passages which the Queen desired should not be seen by any eye but hers." Even after this curtailment this story of a Royal and noble life contained will be without a parallel. The journal records her inmost thoughts and opinions from day to day and her impressions of persons with whom she came in contact are jotted down without reserve, as of course they were meant for no eyes but her own. The following entry written a few months after her accession gives her opinion about Melbourne, her first Prime Minister, who had made a great impression on her by his agreeable ways, in a delightfully natural manner. "Lord Melbourne looked over one of the volumes of a work called 'Gallery of Portraits'; there are portraits of all sorts of famous people in it, with short memoirs of them attached to them. "Lord Melbourne looked carefully over each, reading the accounts of the people and admiring the prints. I wish I had time to write how all the clever observations he made about all. It is quite a delight for me to hear him speak about all these things: he has such stores of knowledge: such a wonderful memory: he knows about everybody and everything: who they were and what they did, and he imparts all his knowledge in such a 'kind' and agreeble manner: it does me a world of good; and his conversations always 'improve' one greatly." On another occasion she says of Melbourne: "He explained it to me like a kind father would do to his child; he has something so fatherly and so affectionate and kind in him that one must love him." Melbourne succeeded admirably by his pleasant manners and small talk, the absence of which and the consequent failure to please the young Queen was bewailed by the Duke of Wellington, who succeeded Melbourne, in a memorable complaint that the Queen was cold to his Ministry "because Peel has no manners and I have no small talk." Lord Esher's lecture whets our appetite for many more extracts than he has given.

GERMANY AND THE BALKANS.

THERE can be little doubt that Germany is playing a double game with regard to the Balkans and to say that she has inflicted a rebuff to the peaceful diplomacy of the Powers and jeopardised if not overthrown the balance of power in Europe is no exaggeration. A Government "communique" issued on March 11 at Belgrade put the situation accurately. In this document it was stated that after repeated consultations with the Russian Government, the latter on March 2 made friendly representations, stating that it noted with satisfaction that the Servian Government was remaining within the limits of peace, was avoiding everything that might cause an armed conflict, and was not taking military measures on the frontier. The Russian Government added it was convinced that Servia's vital interests imposed such an attitude on her, and said that it had come to the conviction that the Powers did not favour the idea of assisting Servia's hope of territorial compensation. Therefore the Servian Government ought to abandon such ideas, which would cause an armed conflict, and should leave the decision in the hands of the European Powers. In a Note to the Powers Servia acknowledged that as the Bosnian question is a European one, and one for the Pewers who signed the Treaty of Berlin to decide, Servia, confiding in the wisdom and justice of the Powers, entrusts her cause to them unreservedly, without claiming territorial, political, or economic compensation from Austria-Hungary. And the difficulty would have been solved but for German duplicity. Germany thought the negociations endeavoured to strengthen the hands of Austria and has now taken undue advantage of Russian weakness. We do not go so far as such of our contemporaries who desire to pick a quarrel with Germany over her warlike preparations both at sea and on shore, but we cannot deny that the necessity for keeping our armaments ready for any emergency has been fully demonstrated.

MR. O'BRIEN'S RESIGNATION.

THIS is not the first time Mr. William O'Brien has resigned his seat in Parliament as the outcome of Nationalist dissensions. He suffered "martyrdom" after being prosecuted nine times for political offences and spent two years in prison. Elected for Cork City and the North Eastern Division of Cork City in 1892 he retired four years later "under circumstances caused by internal dissensions in the Irish Party" as he does now. Rightly or wrongly, he is accused of being the instigator of the prosecutions now proceeding under the Public Meetings Act against other Irish members of Parliament and their followers for attempting to break up the recent Nationalist Convention in Dublin. On that occasion when Mr. O'Brien rose to speak, a scene, contrived, organized, and disgraceful, broke upon the assembly. Mr. Devlin, M.P., was parish master of this secret society and £63 of the money of the society was expended in bringing bludgeon men from Belfast to disturb the Convention. Catcalls were employed, disgusting language which Mr. Healy would not pollute the Court by uttering, whistles, even battered musical instruments, snatches of ribald songs, and everything that organized ingenuity and subsidized blackguardism could accomplish. Mr. O'Brien spoke for an hour and a quarter, but not one word that he spoke was heard except by the reporters." This was the treatment to which one of the accredited representatives of the people, one of their patriots, was treated to, so he lays aside his mantle and the Nationalist Party suffers a loss. Mr. O'Brien is pronounced by other patriots to be "quite mad" on the Wyndham Act.

MR. J. COATES, Assistant Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has eight months' leave.

THE LOG OF THE "MURIEL."

From Aden to Suez.

THE 19th and 20th February were spent in Aden where a number of jobs had to be done. Here we engaged a Somali boy to assist below, the yacht having got into a disgracefully dirty state. He was sent to us by our ship-chandlers with the quaint and non-committal recommendation: "Herewith one boy who protence to know his work." We waited for the English mail ex s.s. "Himalaya" and sailed for Perim at 6 p.m. on Sunday the 21st.

We enjoyed our stay in Aden where we were invited to become honorary members of the Union Club. The Commander of H. M. S. "Sappho" courteously sent a message on the morning of our arrival offering us any assistance we might require, and we were hospitably entertained on board the R. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" where we met some old Bombay friends.

February 22.—Light S. E. breeze all night but at 6 a.m. its strength began to increase till at noon when close off Perim, it was blowing quite fresh. Anchored at 12-30, but moved to a buoy later. Thus we had considerable difficulty in picking up owing to the force of the wind against which the yacht's engines were scarcely powerful enough to drive her.

February 23.—Next morning we prepared for sea, but the wind having still further increased—as we were subsequently informed—40 miles an hour, we decided to wait. Perim as a place of residence is by no means attractive, being simply a heap of volcanic rocks mixed with coral, but here as elsewhere we met with much kindness and hospitality, which we greatly appreciated during our enforced stay.

February 24.—Wind still much the same, but as the residents told us the weather was normal and might last for a fortnight, we went to sea at 8 a.m. and when outside the harbour set the square sail. Found the sea which was dead aft very high and rough but regular. The vessel took it grandly. No water came on board and the long, much criticized counter never gave a moment's anxiety. At the mouth of the harbour where the sea was very high, the vessel gave one particularly big roll which burst open a press door and sent many of our provisions flying. Two glasses of pressed beef and three of ox tongues where broken and had to be thrown over board.

By noon we had run 36 miles, to Suez 1,175. A tramp steamer which was abeam at 9 a. m. was at 1 p m., out of sight, astern. She eventually overtook us when the wind dropped at Abu Ail. The first of a series of accidents occured this afternoon. The man steering let the vessel bear away too much, the foresail gybed and carried away the deck-house railings. The wind blew hard till 8 p.m. when off Abu Ail, it moderated quickly and left the yacht rolling about in a confused swell at the rate of some 30 rolls a minute, rendering rest impossible. This lasted nearly all night.

February 25.—About 4 a.m. the breeze freshened a bit, but it fell flat calm at 4 p.m. At noon we were 18 miles South of Jebel Teir and 1,030 from Suez. Run 145, started motor at 4 p. m. when abreast of Jebel Teir. Flat calm.

February 26.—At noon run 121, to Suez 909, absolutely flat calm all day with a considerable swell from the north. Motor going all the time.

February 27.—Flat calm till noon when our run worked out at 145. To Suez 764 to Port Sudan 129, to Suez via Port Sudan 836. We had decided at breakfast this morning to make Port Sudan in order to fill up with kerosine, as we had used more than I anticipated during the last two days, and moreover we were all anxious to see this new port. Our chief difficulty was to find it, for none of out charts nor the book of sailing directions gave any reference to it. I had a vague recollection I had read somewhere that it was 30 miles N. of Suakim and this was corroborated by the position of a new lighthouse on the Sanganeb Reef. In the vicinity was a harbour marked Messa Sheikh Barut on the chart described in the sailing directions on an opening in the coast-reef, where no supplies were procurable. A slight S. E. breeze set in at noon enabling us to stop the motors. Our greatest satisfaction just now was to think where we would have been without them. Possibly we would not yet have reached Aden—but in more recent time we should certainly still have been at Jebel Teir, 240 miles back.

Being by position only some 16 miles from the Mazamazhn Reef, we altered course to sight it and to verify our position before going into the reefy locality fringing the coast in this vicinity. We made it at 3 p. m. At sun-down the breeze failed and the rest of the distance to Port Sudan was made under motor power. All night there was a long northerly swell but no wind.

February 28.—At 7-45 a.m. made out the Sanganeb Reef Lighthouse, and at 9-45 we were relieved to observe a chimney and subsequently other buildings as they came into view on the shore. Obviously this was Port Sudan. With a man at the masthead we evaded the outer reefs and passed through the narrow entrance at noon. Of course new up to date charts are now procurable. Having been visited by the Port authorities, we went ashore about 2 p.m. to procure the oil, hoping to get to sea again by evening. Had considerable difficulty in finding any one to direct us to the people who we had been informed would supply our needs. So unlike other ports where a yacht is beseiged by sharks before she has anchored. We were stupified to learn that there was no oil in Port Sudan, but that it could be procured from Suakim by train, arriving next morning at 11-30. There was thus no help for it but to wait.

Noticed the vessel was very foul with grass. This seemed rather surprising as she had only lain at anchor five days since she was scrubbed in Bombay on February 5th. Port Sudan is as yet but little known having been founded by the Sudanese Government only four years ago, and it is astonishing to find on what was then but a stretch of sand, a port with quays, electrically worked cranes and coal transporters, and all modern appliances for dealing with cargo.

March 1.—Having got the oil on board by 2 p.m. and laid in a stock of excellent fresh bread, filled up with water and what not, we went out to sea at 5 p. m. To Suez 707 miles. The air was thick with a sand fog—so much so that we never sighted the Sanganeb Reef Light, (a new one of the first order with a 20 mile range), though we passed 5½ miles off it. Wind now N N E fresh and increasing, so at 9-30 reefed the mainsail. At midnight it was very high-with heavy swell so lowered mainsail etc., and set trysail vessel now under stormjib and trysail. Being anxious lest the leeway we were now making should set us down on the outlying reefs of the Suakim group which extend to 80 miles from the shore, we had to run the motor all night. Had the Sanganeb Light been visible I should certainly have returned to Port Sudan for shelter, but as it was the only possible course was to get as far to seaward and the northward as possible, rather difficult in the face of the high rough seas, N. E gale blowing. Not till noon when sights showed us to be further north than I could have anticipated did we feel at all easy about our relative position with the reef. Position 50 miles East of Port Sudan is Lat 20 ○ 04'. Run 32 miles good, to Suez 673. The wind and sea increased in the afternoon when it was blowing force 8-9. The vessel was still laid to understorm jib and trysail and remained so till next morning. An attempt made at 6 p.m. to lay to the starboard tack had to be abandoned owing to the confused rough sea we found on that tack.

March 3.—We had evidently fore-reached nearly due East, a good deal for we saw two steamers during the night. At 1 a.m. tacked again and headed N. W. Each time we went about the assistance of the motor was requisitioned. At 8 a.m. having been laid to for 30 hours the wind moderated to force 6 and we set reefed mainsail and staysail. At noon to Suez 664, logged 36 made good nine miles. On setting the main sail the topping lift snapped with the violent jerking up the boom, fortunately no damage was done. Wind and sea now rapidly went down and we set to attack in earnest the long anticipated beat of 703 miles odd, using the motors whenever the wind was light or swell too deadening. Two more accidents occurred this day without very serious damage. The lug of the gammon iron carried away and the vessel had to be run nine miles off her course before the wind until suitable strop was provided to take the weight the forestay. In the second case a spanner dropped off its rack and got mixed up with the driving of one of the engines, but only one sprocket of chain was broken.

March 4.—Light to moderate N. wind all sea smooth. Run 67 miles, logged 110. At 5 p. m. when about 10 to 15 miles off the Coast. Lat 21 ○ 28' off which I had intended to tack 6 o'clock, we noticed a ripple on the water about 200 yards outside of us. On sending a man to masthead he reported shoal water—in fact we could now see it from the deck. The vessel was immediately gybed and eventually we headed out to sea. We were quite unable to reconcile this shoal with any shown on the chart, none of them extending more than five miles from the shore and none at all in the latitude we were now in. I immediately afterwards I took three observations for latitude by different stars, all of which agreed to within one mile. Light breeze, and smooth sea all night.

March 5.—About 4 a.m. sea began to get up and yet another accident occurred. The new mainsheet, rove only a fortnight back snapped; again luckily no damage was done. At 10-30 a.m. spoke the P. and O. Mail "Arabia" which we were at the time expecting to meet. At noon 71 good, 115 sailed, to Suez 526. Wind fresh N. N. W. Sea moderate and rising, till at 6 p. m. we reefed the mainsail, after which the wind moderated.

March 6.—At 4 a m. wind increased to force 6, which made us glad the mainsail had been reefed overnight. It subsequently moderated but blew fresh to noon when we had made good 55, logged 103, to Suez 471 miles. Confused swell shook out the reefs, both engines partially disabled, the exhaust box of the port leaking badly so that it had to be run on half compression, while repair to the chain of the starboard was not completed till the evening. This was effected by substituting a piece of copper pipe as a washer in place of the broken sprocket. At 5-30 p.m. wind fell light and remained calm till noon next day. We were able to run double motors, but our speed was low owing to the head swell. Passed two miles W. of St. John's at 10 p.m. Hence we steered direct for the Daedalus. Crew's charcoal reported finished—gave them some kerosine oil boxes, having emptied the contents of the tins into the tank. Fine night.

March 7.—At noon we were close to the Daedalus. Miles good 71, logged 95, to Suez 353. Fresh northerly breeze in the afternoon with rough and confused sea, moderating at sundown. It seems almost impossible to keep decent dead reckoning with Native helmsmen. They cannot intelligently say the average course they have steered during their hour's trick at the wheel, nor have they any conception of the meaning of the course "full and bye." Throughout the voyage to Suez the vessel was as often tearing along at 8 or 9 knots off the wind as she was bobbing up and down stationary in the swell.

March 8.—Confused swell all night. Wind and sea got up rapidly so that at 3 a.m. decided to reef. This operation had just been completed and the sail reset at 4 a.m., when it was noticed that one of the seams chafed by the topping lift had again opened, so the sail had to be lowered, jib shifted and trysail set. This was not completed till 5-30. At 8 a.m. the wind was N. by W., force 7 to 8, sea very rough and confused with high swell. These conditions continued till 2 p.m. At noon had made good 71 miles, logged 95, to Suez 282. It was quite impossible to estimate the date of our arrival at Suez. Certain it was that if this strength of wind and sea continued we could not hope to make more then 20 or 30 miles a day against it. Luckily however the wind suddenly went down when least expected, and by 6 p.m, it was quite light N. W. Realising that every effort must be made to profit by the lull we kept both motors at work for the next, 24 hours, though we were still in anticipation, under trysail. At midnight we passed 10 miles W of the Brothers Light. Had a lot of bad luck with the gear. The new main sheet rove only two days before was found stranded—both runner spans noticed gone in the nip. Having exhausted the three coils of rope we had thought sufficient spare for the voyage, had to substitute a new wire throat halyard for the new rope rove on the 1st March in order to release it for use as a main sheet.

March 9.—An usual wind increased to force 8 at 4 a.m. but after 8 a.m moderated to a pleasant breeze which we carried to the Shadwan. We fully appreciated this good luck for the prevalent wind in this vicinity is strong northerly, against which we could have made little progress. In the forenoon set the full mainsail, at noon run 70, logged 109, to the Shadwan 38, to Suez 212 miles.

Between the Daedalus—and in fact to a less extent all the way up the Red Sea—we could always correct our longitude by the presence of steamers in direct track, and north of the Daedalus we never bothered to take sights. We seldom failed to see four steamers each time we crossed the track and we crossed it some 14 times between Port Sudan and the Shadwan. Our general policy was to be on or near the steamer track about noon and to work towards the Egyptian Coast, tacking usually at sundown. We then stood out on the port tack, regaining the steamer track, and tacked again in the morning. We nearly always found that the strong head wind and sea moderated as we approached the Coast. This and the following two days were the pleasantest of the trip—nice breeze, albeit ahead, with fresh cool weather, the temperature varying between 68 ○ and 71 ○. At 4 p. m. observed our long looked for objective Shadwan Island which we were abeam of at 10-30 p. m. weather fine, light N. W. breeze and smooth sea.

March 10.—About midnight it came on to blow fresh and the sea rapidly got up. It was a dead beat through the Straits of Jubal. Fortunately it was moonlight, otherwise without a leading wind we could not have attempted the passage by night. Yet the moonlight was not all by chance, for the date of our departure from Bombay was arranged so as to catch the full moon hereabouts, though what with the delay at Perim and the subsequent call at Port Sudan we had given up all hope of her assistance. The Skipper spent the whole of the night between the chart-room and the binnacle employed in taking cross-bearings of Shadwan, Jubal and Ashrafi. It took nine hours to do the 28 miles between the Shadwan and Ashrafi Lights. At noon had logged 121, made good 79 to Suez 133 miles. The breeze dropped after 10 a.m. and at sundown we were able to lay our course under single motor. Both motors we had feared, had been hopelessly sick since early morning. The key of the flywheel of one had a habit of working loose, and now it had got too loose for the ways, but it was eventually packed. The other motor had had its big end white metal fused, but a new liner was made out of brass sheet. Beautiful clear cold night with smooth sea. Ras Gareb Light abeam close to at 10 p.m.

March 11.—It came on to blow fresh in the early morning and we kept a motor going all day in an attempt to reach Suez before dark. We had noticed during the past five or six days days that the wind was usually strongest about 8 a.m. This was another delightfully cool fresh day—temperature 67 ○ to 64 ○. At 10 a.m. passed Zafarna Light. At noon run 90, logged 111, to Suez 42 miles, breeze moderate but dead ahead. Made Newport Rock Light at 7 o'clock but did not get abeam till 9-30 p.m. anchoring at 10 p.m.

The health of all on board has been excellent. Save for a dose of castor oil administered to one of the crew on the second day out from Bombay the medicine chest has not been indented on.

RESUME OF VOYAGE TO SUEZ.

	Miles.			Under Motor.	
	Sailed.	Logged.	Time at Sea. Hours.	Hours.	Miles.
Bombay-Aden	1,668	1,625	276	104	550
Aden-P. Sondan ..	674	671	119	65	340
P. Soudan-Suez ...	705	1,036	289	145	680
	3,037	3,332	684	314	1,569
			27d. 16h.	47 o/o	

Winds.

	Head. Hours.	Beam. Hours.	Aft. Hours.	Calm. Hours.
Bombay-Aden	5	53	111	102
Aden-P. Soudan	5	0	63	51
P. Soudan-Suez	243	0	0	25
	253	53	174	179
	38 o/o	9 o/o	26 o/o	27 o/o

On arrival at Suez we heard that the sandstorm of which we were in the fringe had caused the Homeward mail to stop dead for 8 hours and beside us in the Dock at Suez was lying the large German cargo steamer "Marienfels" which was reported to have run into St. John's Island and had been towed stern foremost in a sinking condition thence to Suez. We therefore considered ourselves very fortunate in having been sufficiently far South to escape this sandstorm.

THE BALKAN CRISIS

ANNEXATION DIFFICULTIES.

Powers Disagree.

GERMANY CAUSES DISCORD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The interchange of telegrams between London and Vienna continues with hopeful prospects, but Great Britain and France will not follow Russia's example in assenting to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in advance.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The "Times" this morning says: "By forcing Russia to assent to the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, without consulting the Powers, Germany has inflicted a rebuff on the peaceful diplomacy of the Powers, and has jeopardised, if not overthrown, the balance of power in Europe. Such action cannot produce permanent peace, and the moral for Englishmen is the necessity of maintaining the absolute supremacy of the British Navy."

Russian newspapers passionately lament the humiliation of Russia by powerful Germany, the abandonment of her policy and the downfall of Russian prestige in the Balkans.

To-day's leader in the "Times" places prominently in the foreground the European situation, which has been gradually developing. Germany from the first has, it says, energetically supported every step taken by Austria.

Moreover, reports have lately been current that Germany has greatly strengthened her forces on the Russian frontier, but her independent action in practically forcing Russia to recognise forthwith the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina creates the belief that, profiting by the weakness of Russia, she is trying to break up the Triple entente.

LATER.

Reuter wires from Belgrade that it is considered certain that Servia will accept the suggestions of the Powers and that the entire dispute will be settled by the end of the month.

COLONIAL GOVERNORSHIPS.

New Appointments.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The following appointments to Colonial Governorships are officially announced:—Sir William Macgregor of Newfoundland to be Governor of Queensland, in succession to Lord Chelmsford, who was recently appointed to New South Wales. Sir Ralph Williams of the Windward Islands to be Governor of Newfoundland. Sir J. Hayes Sadler of East Africa to be Governor of the Windward Islands, and Sir Ralph Strickland of Tasmania to be Governor of West Australia.

THE DUKE OF ABRUZZI.

Departure for India.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Duke of Abruzzi embarked at Marseilles to-day.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A POET.

LONDON, MARCH. 26.

The poet, Mr. John Davidson, disappeared from Penzance on Tuesday. It is feared that he suffered from heart seizure.

THE FEDERATION OF COTTON SPINNERS.

"Short Time" Abandoned.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

As a result of the ballot of the Federation of Cotton Spinners, the proposal to institute "short time" has been abandoned.

THE PARIS POSTAL STRIKE.

Recrudescence Threatened.

GOVERNMENT AGAIN CAPITULATE.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Advices from Paris state that the Postal employes threaten to strike again on a larger scale, if Government carries out its determination to punish the signatories of an insubordinate placard.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The French Government, after receiving explanations of employes, has decided not to punish the signatories of the insubordinate placard. The incident has now terminated.

JAPAN AND FRANCE.

Present to President Fallieres.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Japanese Ambassador in Paris has handed to President Fallieres a collection of gold lacquered boxes on behalf of the Mikado, as a mark of the appreciation of attentions shown to Prince Nasimoto.

MR. O'BRIEN RESIGNS.

Effect of Nationalist Wrangling.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Mr. William O'Brien has resigned his seat in Parliament as the outcome of the Nationalist dissensions.

NEW ZEALAND'S PROFERRED "DREADNOUGHT."

The King's Thanks.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 27.

King Edward has telegraphed to New Zealand, through Lord Crewe, expressing his deep gratitude for its fine patriotism and generosity, so promptly and spontaneously displayed.

The Lord Mayor of Sydney has appealed for quarter of a million sterling for the "Dreadnought" Fund.

AUSTRALIA AND THE NAVY.

Dissentient View.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The New South Wales Premier considers the scheme for the presentation of a "Dreadnought" inappropriate, because there is no immediate danger. He favours the increase of the Commonwealth subsidy to half a million.

PRINCE VON BULOW.

Resignation Denied.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Reports of the resignation of Prince von Bulow are emphatically contradicted.

OPIUM SMUGGLING INTO EGYPT.

Enquiry to be Held.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Reuter telegraphs from Malta that an enquiry will be opened after the return of the Duke of Connaught, into the system of smuggling opium and hashish from Austria, via Malta into Egypt, as military stores. The system has apparently existed for years. Several arrests have been made, including soldiers and non-commissioned officers. It is stated that an officer is implicated.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

More arrests are expected to be made in connection with the Malta opium smuggling. All persons implicated, whether in Egypt or England, will be sent to Malta.

ROHILKUND-KUMAON RAILWAY LOAN.

Debenture Loan Issued.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Rohilkund-Kumaon Railway has issued £600,000 four per cent debentures at par.

FIRE IN A WHARF.

Jute and Hemp Destroyed

HEAVY DAMAGE.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Thirty-two thousand bales of jute and hemp have been practically destroyed by fire at Timothy's Wharf, Milwall. The damage is estimated at £50,000.

BOATING.

Oxford's Time-record.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The Oxford crew rowed the full boat-race course to-day, taking 20mins. 45secs.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The semi-final round of the Association Cup was played off this afternoon with the following result:—

Derby County drew with Bristol City, each side scoring one. The match was played on the Chelsea ground.

Manchester United beat Newcastle United by one goal to nil, at Sheffield.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 27.

The deaths are announced of Sir Charles Stevens and of Sir Mathew Gosset.

[Sir Charles Cecil Stevens, K. C. S. I., who was a member of the Indian Civil Service, retired in 1898. Passing in open competition for the Indian Civil Service, where he took third place, he held various district appointments, becoming Commissioner successively of Chota Nagpur, Bhagaulpur and Patna. Sir Charles then officiated as Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal, subsequently becoming Junior and Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, served three terms of office as additional member of the Viceroy's Council and finally officiated as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.]

[Major General Sir Mathew William Edward, Gossett, K. C. B., entered the army in 1856. After holding various distinguished appointments, he commanded the Second Class District of Bangalore, which berth he held for five years (1891-96). The next year he was given the command of Dublin District, where he remained till 1901, when he retired. Sir Mathew was a distinguished officer, receiving a special reward in 1897. His War services include the Indian Mutiny 1857-59, the Kaffir War (1878), the Zulu War (1879), and the Boer War, (1881), and Burma, (1891-92.)]

MR. S. WALKER, Assistant Engineer, Lower Swat River Canal, has six months' leave from the 10th May.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. F. C. EDWARDS, Lahore, has twelve months' leave from the 25th instant.

MR. H. H. COOPER, Assistant Controller of Printing, has fifteen months' leave from the 5th May.

UNITED PROVINCES LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Financial Statement Explained

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 27.

At the United Provinces Legislative Council meeting to-day, presided over by Sir John Hewett, the only important question asked was with reference to the steps taken by Government on the recommendations of the Industrial Conference at Naini Tal. The answer was that the scheme was under the consideration of the Secretary of State and no details could be made public at present.

Leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Excise Law in these Provinces was granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillan, explaining the Financial Statement said, that two years ago the Province had a balance of nearly 56 lakhs. Famine had cost over 200 lakhs, and only by special doles from the Imperial revenues, amounting to over a crore of rupees, had the minimum working balance been restored. In contrast to the heavy expenditure, the revenue had come in exceptionally well and pointed, as far as Government was concerned, to the striking success in the administration. As far as the people were concerned, no great improvement had occurred in conditions during the past ten years. The Budget was one of a small surplus of Rs. 2,80,000. Mr. Gillan said he regretted the fact that the Government of India had given no initial grant, beyond the ten lakhs, for the Medical College, Lucknow. He admitted that the Government of India were themselves in difficulties, but he considered a strong case had been made out for an initial grant if the financial position improved. If the Province could get no such grant, all schemes for improvement would have to wait till that development of revenues hoped for was actually secured.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

The Viceroy's tour programme is now published. His Excellency leaves Calcutta on the 30th instant, visits Amritsar, Lahore, and Dehra Dun and arrives at Simla privately on the 1st May.

THE BIGHATI DACOITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

In the Bighati dacoity case yesterday, Mr. Sinha finished his address for the prosecution and Mr. N. C. Sen for the defence was up, when the Court rose.

LATER.

The hearing of the Bighati case concluded this afternoon, before the Special Tribunal, and the Court said the evidence would be considered and judgment given on Monday.

THE BENGAL BUDGET.

For 1909-1910.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 26.

The Bengal Government Budget was presented at the local Legislative Council here to-day. It shows that the closing balance, which stood at 92 lakhs in 1903-04, has fallen annually since, until it is now down to nine lakhs, while for the coming year a small deficit is budgetted for, which will be met by a special grant of 18 lakhs made by the Government of India for famine relief.

ARCHBISHOP OF PONDICHERRY.

Death at Yercaud.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

News received from Pondicherry says that the Very Rev. Dr. Gany, Archbishop of that place, has died at Yercaud.

He was born in 1839 and came to India in 1869. He was a hardworking missionary and did particularly good work in the famine of 1877-8.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Signs of Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

The Railway traffic continues to present signs of some slight recovery from the depression in which it has been sunk for the past twelve months. The earnings in the second week of March, now published, are two lakhs better than those of the corresponding period of last year, the North-Western, the Eastern Bengal, and the Madras and Southern Mahratta lines being the principal contributors to the advance.

MR. SINHA'S APPOINTMENT.

Madras Congress Committee's Gratitude.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 27.

The Madras Congress Committee has telegraphed to His Majesty the King, its profound gratitude for the appointment of Mr. Sinha, which upholds the Indian Magna Charta.

Telegrams to a similar effect were also sent to Lord Morley and the Viceroy.

MR. A. UPSON, District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, has six months' leave, from the 1st proximo, and Mr. A. J. Chase, District Locomotive Superintendent, six months' leave from the 21st proximo.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE STATE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

Grave Revelations.

POSSIBLE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, MARCH 13.

THE state of the Navy has long been regarded as profoundly unsatisfactory by those Frenchmen who cannot view without disquiet alarm even, the prospect of their country, once second to England alone in sea power, sinking to third or fourth on the list of naval nations. Admirals, ex-Ministers of Marine, high officials and competent experts have from time to time borne witness to grave and various defects in the ships themselves, in their armament, in the *personnel* and in the naval administration itself from the highest to the lowest rung of the hierarchy. Discipline has also been in a lax condition, and this evil was greatly accentuated during the period that M. Pelletan, one of the Socialist members of the Cabinet, occupied the post of Minister of Marine. Public opinion seemed to be at one time indifferent to the gradual decadence of the French Navy, and it was as much as M. Clemenceau could do in face of the extremists of the Left, Socialists, anti-Militarists and Radicals to get the needs even of the Army adequately supplied. At length it seemed to dawn upon the Government that neglect of the country's naval fitness had reached a point that threatened the national security and called for urgent remedy. Hence the appointment of M. Picard a man of distinguished ability, to the post of Minister of Marine after several incompetent predecessors had done much to disorganise the department. In previous letters I indicated the financial demands made by M. Picard as necessary to carry out a thorough work of reorganisation and reform. They finally reached a total of about £15,000,000 between building of new ships, discarding of obsolete vessels, new armament, new ammunition and renovation and improvement of the *materiel* of the arsenals, etc. But up to the present M. Picard has found it impossible to convince M. Caillaux, the Finance Minister, of the supreme necessity of disbursing so much money for naval needs. In fact, M Caillaux pleads that he can't really spare it in view of the many other claims upon the Exchequer. Hence prolonged tension between the two Ministers which now threatens to cause a Ministerial crisis. The position is rendered more serious by the nature of the report upon naval expenditure between 1902 and 1907 prepared by order of the Accounts Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. This report is described as disclosing a state of things so serious as to demand that its findings should be communicated to the Chamber without delay. The official figures show leakages and excessive expenditure in all departments. This is strikingly illustrated by the comparative cost of the battleships of Great Britain, France, and Germany. According to the statistics, an 18,000-ton battleship costs the British Admiralty £1,520,000, and Germany £1,824,000, while the same ship costs France £2,080,000.

An unpleasant affair has just occurred reflecting upon the state of discipline among the troops at the Colonial Infantry Brigade stationed at Toulon. These men hissed at and otherwise insulted the officers and men of the 111th Line Regiment, the colonel of which wrote to General deFerron, Commander of the Brigade, declaring that his men were indignant and that if this sort of thing went on there would be bloodshed. His men's bayonets would leap from their scabbards. The General thereupon sent for the colonel and officers of the Colonial Infantry, and addressing them in a body, said he was ashamed to be associated with such troops whom he described as scoundrels and scum of the worst kind, encouraged by their officers in their disobedience. They were arrant cowards and likely to cut a sorry figure in a European war. Colonal Spitger, Colonel of the 4th Colonial Regiment, protested violently against the General's condemnation and pointed to the tattered standards of the Colonial Regiments hung round the room in refutation of his words.

PASSING OF THE FRENCH INCOME-TAX BILL.

The Income-tax Bill, which has been before the FrenchChamber of Deputies for the last two years, was finally passed by that body on March 9 by 406 against 166 votes. On the previous day M. Caillaux, Minister of Finance, made a speech in defence of this much-discussed measure, and on that occasion the Minister's arguments were so warmly appreciated by the Radical and Socialist majority that the House decided to have the text of the speech posted up throughout the Communes of France at the public expense, which is no small matter. Ministerial and other orations in Parliament, to which this distinction is somewhat too easily awarded by French legislators, are printed on good white paper with ample spacing and make a brave shew in the market places and on dead walls. But I doubt whether they are very attentively perused by the population, more particularly when such posters seek to convince the *contribuables* of the necessity and advantage of so unpopular an impost as the income-tax. M. Caillaux claimed that the present measure aimed at effecting reform which no French Parliament since 1790 had dared to undertake. The burden on small landowners was lessened from £4,260,000 to £1,800,000, and on small shopkeepers was diminished by £2,000,000. But extra burdens were thrown on the well-to-do to the extent of two to three per-cent more on their entire income. The Bill has now to go before the Senate, where it will be most minutely revised, with the result that it has small chance of becoming law during the present parliamentary session, much as the majority may wish to get rid of it before the next general elections. The more the measure is studied, however, the more it is recognised that many of the provisions as they stand can only be regarded as provisional and that the Senate will have a long and arduous task to bring it into workable shape. The Radicals, Socialists and the other extremists of the Left were long accustomed to sneer at the Senate as a useless and even ridiculous part of French constitutional machinery, but they now welcome its assistance in amending a measure which makes such an important fresh departure in the French fiscal system. The Bill is strenuously, even bitterly opposed by the Rationalists, Bonapartists, many Conservatives, and by the Liberal politicians of the old school of Leon Say—including M. Leroy Beaulieu, M. Jules Roche and M. Aynard. Prince Napoleon publishes in the "Figaro" a two-column letter against it, in which he says that the name which he bears imposes upon him the duty of taking an interest in French affairs. The Prince seeks not only to emphasize the defects of the present Bill, but to point out that "France is, perhaps, the country in the world which is the least adapted for such a tax, and that the present is the worst possible moment to attempt to impose it."

The Bill as it stands bristles with anomalies, absurdities and injustices and will certainly need a great deal of amending. For instance, the "Figaro" publishes a letter from M. Leon Renault, the reporter of the Bill, pointing out that according to the present drafting a Parisian working man who earns £200 a year will pay a little more than a shilling; that a practical farmer with an annual revenue of £200 will pay £3 6s.; that an officer whose pay is £144 and who has besides, a private income of £40, will pay to the State £2 if he is garrisoned in some small town and £1 14s. if he lives in Paris; that a business man with an income of £2,000 a year will pay £140, and so forth. Some of the provisions of the measure somewhat seriously affect foreigners in France and are already arousing much concern among the British Americans. Of course the Bill may be greatly modified before it becomes law, but under its present provisions foreigners will have to pay income-tax precisely in the same degree as French taxpayers. In the case of foreigners living on their own means it will be assumed that their incomes for purposes of taxation are seven times the amount of the rent they pay. In fact, the new impost would so seriously affect foreign visitors and residents of means in France as to leave no room for doubt that if it became law "Gay Paris" and "La Belle France" generally would be bereft of many of their present habitual frequenters.

FRENCH CUSTOMS TARIFFS REVISION.

The tariff revision proposals of the French "Commission des Douanes" continued to be followed with interest and anxiety in British commercial and industrial circles. The French Government has every desire to cause England as little prejudice or inconvenience as possible, but its policy has always been and must remain fundamentally protectionist until modified by legislative enactment, and hence its tariff reform proposals cannot in the main be agreeable to England. Nevertheless the Government has shewn anxiety to offer consolation to British merchants and importers in the form of 'specialization' which would favour goods from England over those of other countries by taking advantage of various differences in manufacture. Under the new French Schedule machinery would be practically excluded from France, although machinery is just what France most needs for the development of her industries. Machinery is at present imported chiefly from England and America despite an already high tariff. Representations are being made by several of the leading manufacturers against excessive duties on machinery, for all France is not Protectionist and no substantial increase of the customs tariff will be passed without a somewhat severe struggle. It is not believed here that the Tariff Reform or protectionist party in England, despite its present active propaganda, would even, if it had the power, ask more,—at least for the present, than a narrow rate of preferenee—say 5 per cent—a very small matter compared with the French tariff, which begins at 35 and 40 per cent and rises in some cases as high as 85 per cent. *valorem*. No great apprehension is therefore felt regarding Mr. Winston Churchill's threat at the banquet of the Chambers of Commerce the other day when, strangely enough for a free trader, he counselled his country not to throw away its arms of relaliation in dealing with foreign tariffs.

KING EDWARD'S VISIT TO BIARRITZ.

The King left Dover for Calais in very inclement weather on the morning of May 5. His Majesty nevertheless had a fair passage across the Channel and reached Paris the same evening. He lunched with President Faillieres at the Elysee on the following day. The King made a short but very enjoyable stay in the French capital, the continental city of his predilection where he ever receives so cordial a welcome from all classes. During his short stay the King received Prince d'Arenberg, President of the Suez Canal Company, upon whom he conferred the Grand Gross of the Star of India. His Majesty reached Biarritz on the evening of March 7 and is doubtless glad enough to have escaped to that favoured spot from the discomforts and dangers of the English climate and particularly of London at this time of year, and from all accounts London has been exceptionally trying as a residence this winter.

AUSTRIA AND SERVIA.

SERVIA'S REPLY TO THE RUSSIAN PROPOSAL.

The Servian Government has just despatched to the Powers a Note upon the question at issue between Servia and Austria which by implication takes note of and acts upon the friendly counsel given by the Russian Government and mentioned in my last letter. The tone of this last Servian reply is not such as to commend itself, I fear, to the Austro-Hungarian Government, in view of the exacting and dominating attitude which it has uniformly assumed towards Servia, and may not therefore be expected, I think, to throw oil upon the troubled waters of the situation. I translate the note from the French text in which it was drawn up. It says:—"Servia, considering that from the point of view of international law her position towards Austria-Hungary remained normal after the proclamation of the annexation of Bosnia, has no intention of provoking war against the neighbouring Monarchy. Neither does she desire to modify in any way her juridical position with the latter with whom Servia wishes to remain on the basis of a reciprocity of neighbourly relations and to maintain with Austria-Hungary, as in the past, relations concerned with the domain of interest of the material order. Having always accepted the view that the Bosnian question is a European question and that it appertains to the Signatory Powers of the Berlin Treaty to decide concerning the annexation and the fresh form to be given to Art. 25 of the Treaty, Servia, confiding in the wisdom and equity of the Powers, entrusts her cause to them as to the competent tribunal in the matter. Servia therefore makes no claim upon Austria under this head for any compensation either territorial or economic." The Austrian Government, however, believing that Servia meant acquiescence pure and simple to the Russian recommendations to relinquish any demand for territorial compensation, sent back Count Forgach to his post at Belgrade with more or less conciliatory instructions as appears from the following official communique issued at Vienna on March 7.—"The Imperial and Royal Minister at Belgrade, Count Forgach, has been instructed to inform the Servian Government that, in consequence of the attitude of Servia during recent months, the two Governments of the Monarchy regret not to be in a position to conduct the commercial treaty with Servia to a Parliamentary settlement. In this connection, Count Forgach will further intimate that the Austro-Hungarian Government cherishes the decided hope that Servia, who, according to general report, is resolved, in pursuance of the advice of the Powers, to change her policy regarding Bosnia and Herzegovina, will make known here (at Vienna) this wise resolve, as well as her intention to maintain peaceful and neighbourly relations with Austria-Hungary. As soon as the Austro-Hungarian Government has received this information, it would be ready to enter into negotiations concerning questions of trade and communications between the Monarchy and Servia." Here is again apparent the Austro-Hungarian pretension that all this business should be settled direct between herself and Servia and not by reference to the Powers, on the same principle as that by which Autria and Turkey negotiated a settlement directly between themselves, although Austria's main contention is that Servia has no 'locus standi' whatever in the matter and cannot be recognised as having any. Hence it is not satisfactory to Austria-Hungary that Servia as in the above note should have addressed her renunciation of territorial claims to the Powers instead of to Austria alone. Nor does she admit that Servia's policy has been pacific—the reverse has rather been the case. What policy does Servia intend to follow in the future? The semi-official statement made in Vienna to this effect observes, moreover, "that while Servia entrusts the Bosnian-Herzegovinian question as a European question to the Powers as the competent tribunal," Austria-Hungary considers the Powers to be entitled to confer international sanction upon the annexation; but in view of the Austro-Turkish Agreement disputes their competence to 'judge' material questions. Finally, the declaration that Servia claims no economic compensations from Austria-Hungary is liable to interpretation as a refusal of the offer conditionally made by Count Forgach. Consequently the Servian Note cannot be regarded as a satisfactory reply to the Austro-Hungarian communication to the Servian Government and unless such a reply be presently forthcoming Austria-Hungary will be compelled to apply in more accentuated form for an unambiguous declaration of Servian intentions. This constitutes rather a black outlook—very little, if any, improvement on the state of things that preceded it.

At Belgrade the Government is fiercely attacked for the terms of its last note to the Powers; but unless the Servian press and the militant Serbs really want war with Austria it is really difficult to see what sort of declaration from the Servian Government would please them saving that of simple defiance of Austria and if they are prepared for that, the Powers, even including Russia, are not. The Servians bitterly reproach the Russians for, as they say, abandoned Servia and regard the Russian action as nearly equivalent to a "coup de grace" to Slav sentiment.

The greatest pessimism regarding the future prevails in St. Petersburg, where the news of an Austrian ultimatum to Servia is shortly expected—this to be speedily followed by military operations. No German newspaper opinions upon the Servian reply have yet appeared, but I do not think that the general staunchness of German support to Austria is likely to be any way affected thereby.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN MARINE OFFICER.

Verdict of Suicide.

SUB-LIEUTENANT J. R. SCOTT, of the Royal Indian Marine steamer "Dufferin," went to the British India Club on Friday at about 11 o'clock in the morning and after having a few drinks fell fast asleep. He did not wake up and at dinner time a servant who went near him to wake him up and found him dead. Dr. Webb was called in who examined him and said that life was extinct. He could not assign the cause of death.

The Police being informed, Inspector Shaw went to the Club to investigate the case. The Coroner was also informed and by his orders the body was removed to the Morgue, where an inquest was held in the afternoon.

The deceased, it is said was court-martialled recently, and was awaiting the verdict. He had obtained permission the day before to go on shore, but he broke his parole. These difficulties preyed upon his mind. A phial, containing a small quantity of corrosive sublimate, was found on a dressing table near his bed. There was also on the table a small glass containing some liquid in it.

In the afternoon Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner, held an inquiry on the body of the deceased at the Morgue.

Lieutenant Bruce Cunliffe March, a fellow-officer in the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin," deposed that the deceased was under arrest pending orders from Government as to the result of a court-martial which had been held on him. The witness last saw him on Tuesday last when he was in good health, but worried. At half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday morning the witness allowed him to go on shore on parole giving him orders to be back at 4-30. He did not return. The witness saw his dead body on Saturday morning, at the B. I. Club, Hornby Road. The witness saw a bottle in the room in which the deceased was and also a glass which was taken from a locked cupboard. There was also a half peg of brandy in a glass. There was a powder lying on the floor. The witness suspected no foul play. The deceased could not have got the bottle of corrosive sublimate (produced) from the Assistant Surgeon on board.

Mr. A. G. Burgess, a Chief Officer in the B. I. S. N. Company's service, said he did not know the deceased. About eight o'clock on Friday evening the witness was called in by a native servant to see the deceased. He was then lying on his back with his left knee drawn up. The witness tried to rouse him but, came to the conclusion that he was dead. He sent for the Doctor, who came and told him that life was extinct. The Doctor advised the witness to send for the Police which he did. He saw the bottle and the glasses.

Dr. Arthur Powell, Surgeon to the Coroner, who held a post-mortem examination on the body of the deceased, deposed that the death of the deceased was due to corrosive sublimate poisoning. Such a poison could hardly be administered by another person owing to its unpleasant taste.

Makan Dita, a butler in the B. I. Club, said about half past ten o'clock on Friday morning the deceased came to the Club and ordered a bottle of beer and lemonade. He ordered them in a room and sat there. Fifteen minutes later he ordered another bottle of beer and lemonade. About 2 p. m. he ordered a half-peg of brandy and soda. About 8 p. m. the witness went to see the deceased and thinking that something was the matter with him as he did not look as if he were asleep he informed Mr. Burgess. The butler sent for a doctor.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide during temporary insanity.

MAJOR R. BIRD, I. M. S., Professor, Medical College, Calcutta, has six months' leave from the 6th May, Major F. O'Kinealy, I.M.S., to act.

THE death recently occurred of George Wombwell, aged eighty-seven, the owner for many years of three travelling Menageries. He exhibited the first gorilla taken to England. His business eventually failed and he then gained a living as bandsman until age and illness compelled him to enter an infirmary from whence he was removed to his home at Edmonton, where he died.

LORD MORLEY'S INDIAN REFORMS.

The Proposals Examined by Sir A. Fraser.

SIR Andrew Fraser, K.C.S.I., late Lieut-Governor of Bengal writes in the "Empire Review."

In briefly discussing the proposals made by the Secretary of State for reform in the administration of the Indian Empire, I shall mainly keep in view Lord Morley's despatch of 27th November last and his impressive speech in the House of Lords on 17th December. I need hardly say how thoroughly I agree with the view that the announcement and introduction of these reforms should not be delayed on account of the "unrest" in India. To delay reform on account of the unrest would scarcely be in accordance with our ideas of Indian rule. It would be to abandon recognised principles on account of difficulties in the situation, and to punish the many for the offences of the few. It would be to play into the hands of those who are the real agents in producing the worst features of the unrest, It is anarchy and crime that we want to put down. Those who have practised and encouraged these offences, and sought to undermine the Government, are few; and they neither demand nor even desire what these proposals offer.

One province differs from another in India as one country differs from another in Europe; and no one can speak with authority and with certainty except of what he has seen and known. I have seen excellent work done by local bodies in both the Central Provinces and Bengal. No doubt the Government has, through its officers, exercised much supervision and considerable control over the work of these bodies. But that work has in many districts been really good; and it has had the great advantage on the one hand of bringing officers into close association with intelligent Indians in local work, and on the other hand of interesting many of the latter in the affairs of their district or town and of the people generally. I do admit, however, that Lord Ripon's policy has not been so successful as it might have been; and I hold that this partial want of success is mainly due to causes which can be stated and which are very important in connection with the reforms now under discussion.

THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE.

Is that India does not understand and cannot work the principle of election as understood and worked in England. The constituencies created for the District and Local Boards in Bengal, for example were ridiculously large. The gradual development of representative government through centuries of political education in England was apparently forgotten; and the present English practice was introduced suddenly into the Indian system. Constituencies were formed consisting of large numbers of persons, the vast majority of whom took not the slightest interest in the affairs which were ostensibly committed to them, did not understand the privileges or responsibility of the franchise, and were of such a position in society as to preclude the true leaders of the people from appealing to them for their votes. The result has been that the membership of the local bodies, so far as that is the product of election, consists almost entirely of professional men and a few others, who have only this in common that it is to their advantage to keep their names before the public and to secure such local influence association with officials in the work of the district may seem to give. Zamindars, as a rule, altogether decline to stand for election by such constituencies, or to enter into a contest with the professional candidate. The Zamindar says, "I cannot go with hands joined in entreaty to thousands of my own tenants and dependents and ask them for their votes." The professional candidate, therefore, goes down unopposed, and asks a few score out of these thousands to come and vote for him and his election is secured. A Zamindar, on being remonstrated with for standing aloof, and told that he was responsible for failure to secure the real interests of the people, replied to me, "Not at all. Government is always responsible that things do not go far wrong; and we trust to you to prevent any fiasco." In this way Lord Ripon's scheme has failed to secure at all fully what was the principal object of its introduction, namely, "an instrument of political and popular education." No doubt some who have taken part in the scheme have been educated; but the majority of the natural leaders of the people have stood aloof from it wherever the principle of election was really applied. Government has felt itself compelled, in the discharge of this responsibility to prevent any real catastrophe to resort, to the expedient.

OF NOMINATION AS SUBSTITUTE FOR ELECTION.

Few realise how extensively this alternative system has been adopted. In the majority of the Bengal districts the elective sections of the Local Self-Government Act have not been introduced at all. And where they have been introduced, they have been supplemented by provisions for appointing a certain proportion of members of the District and Local Boards by nomination. Government has said "A good representative of the Zamindars or large land holders is required; so let the Zamindars or Falamapur be appointed and so also for other special classes. Good men have been thus securred in many cases who have really done useful work and also participated in the educational advantages of the scheme. But the great disadvantage of this plan is that the nominee, however honest and manly he may be and be known to be, is regarded or represented as the creature of the Government, bound to vote, as he is desired to vote. As a rule, he feels the position as on this account distinctly undesirable. What we want is to get rid of the system of nomination, as far as possible, with out losing the kind of really representative men it secured.

We want to be able to get the same kind of man elected. Hitherto when we have wanted a representative of the larger landowners we have chosen one from among them. What we want now to do is to form them into a constituency to choose one of themselves; and so also for all other classes requiring separate representation. My belief—after extended inquiry into, and careful consideration of the matter—is that this is quite feasible that it would be acceptable as a system to all moderate men and that the natural leaders of special sections of the community would appear as candidates before such constituencies. This is what we require for local self-government. To bodies elected on this system we could give greatly increased powers, and we might look forward with confidence to improved work and to real interest on the part of those who have a stake in the country.

This is what the proposals of the Government of India, generally accepted by the Secretary of State, aim at in respect of the non-official element in the Legislative Councils.

NOMINATION HAS HITHERTO BEEN THE RULE.

It has been tempered in certain cases by election. It cannot be said that the elective plan has been a great success. Certain local bodies have been asked to elect a candidate for the Provincial Legislative Council; and when elected he has been appointed. This is a good enough system provided that the local bodies joining in the election are themselves really representative of the people generally and that really representative men will stand for election. Too often both of those conditions have been wanting. A great deal has been done to prevent mis-

presentation of the people by supplementing this with the system of direct nomination of suitable members. In a Council where the non-officials are few and in a minority, this combination has worked fairly well. But if we are to give the Councils greater powers and also to give the non-official element a much more effective share in the proceedings we must have a better system. This is the object of the present proposals.

The necessity for securing the effective representation of separate interests,

OF SPECIAL CLASSES,

creeds and races, is urged by the Government of India and accepted by the Secretary of State. It might have been better to begin at the bottom and work upwards, to reform the system of election to the local bodies (where men are best trained in public work) either before or at all events simultaneously with the reform of the Legislative Councils. But I, for one, hail with satisfaction the reform of the latter, even when it comes alone. I agree with many friends in India who have written to me on the subject—both distinguished Muhammadans and leading Zamindars—that the electoral college is not an effective means of securing the due representation of special classes. It seems to me that with the electoral college it would be easy for practised wire-pullers to secure as the Muhammadan member' a man who would not in any way represent the feelings and interests of the Muhammadan community generally. And it would also be possible to swamp the real Zamindars or large landowners by the votes of men with small estates, who while nominally Zamindars, have only a secondary interest in land.

I have, however, pointed out to my friends in India that Lord Morley has distinctly refrained from prescribing the electoral college system, and has only thrown it out as a suggestion to be considered. I trust confidently that the criticisms to which that system has been subjected by the persons concerned will lead to its being abandoned.

THE GREAT PRINCIPLES.

underlying Lord Morley's proposals have my heartiest approval; and I cordially wish the Government all success in working out the details. It seems to me that it would not be very difficult—and would certainly be possible—to work out a practicable scheme for Bengal. And I am strongly of opinion that it would be wise to leave details to be worked out by the local government (subject to the sanction of the Government of India) for each province. There are two other points to which I shall briefly refer. The first is that it is proposed to dispense with

THE OFFICIAL MAJORITY IN PROVINCIAL COUNCILS.

I regard this proposal as sound. It seems to be quite safe. In the first place, provided that the non-official majority is small, it is scarcely possible to conceive of all classes of non-officials, Europeans and Indians, Hindu and Mohomedans, Zamindars and merchants, uniting against the Government, in respect of any matter in which would be wise for Government to carry out the view which all these classes have united to condemn. And, in the second place, the veto of the head of the Local Government, and the legislative powers of the Government of India, provide a sufficient safeguard against any such altogether unlikely contingency. I believe that, if a duly representative body of non-officials is secured, the Councils may be entrusted with all the increased powers proposed, and the official majority may be safely dispensed with. And if these proposals are safe, they are certainly wise for they will tend to give much greater interest to the work of the councils, to secure the best men that India can give, and to bring the Government more really into touch with the people in provincial administration. They will also be approved by most moderate men, European and Indian, whose object is to see all races joined together in assisting the Crown in the government of India. I think, on the other hand, that there are few who will seriously object to Lord Morley's determination to maintain for the present at least thi official majority in the Imperial Legislative Council and it ought not to be difficult in Calcutta to secure the required number of official members without the disorganisation of work which some critics profess to anticipate.

THE OTHER POINT

is the proposal to have an Indian member on the Viceroy's Executive Council. I have already said that this is a proposal which has attracted at least as much attention, and evoked in certain quarters at least as much enthusiasm, as any other of the proposals submitted to the consideration of the House of Lords by the Secretary of State. It is in one sense merely a proposal to proceed one step further in the policy of employing Indians in the public service, laid down in Queen Victoria's proclamation and steadily pursued by Government ever since. There are no doubt difficulties and objections which occur readily to the mind of a man who knows anything practically of India as a whole.

In India we have not only Hindus and Muhammadans with their separate interests, and many classes each with its own; we have also many provinces with their different races, creeds, interats and languages. Alhough we have English as the common tongue of most of the educated in all provinces, yet the Punjab differs perhaps as much from Madras as France from Germany, and Bengal from Bombay as much as Germany from Austria. That which holds them together is the Government of India. It is always the object of the Government of India to have among the members of the Executive Council or among the secretaries, officers drawn from all the principal provinces of India. The reason is that these provinces, with all their differences, should be represented in the Government of India; a reasonable and intelligible principle. A member from England (in the legal or financial department) is also advantageous. It may not unreasonably be asked what the Indian member will represent, and how far a Bengali Hindu will be acceptable, not only to the Muhammadans of India but to the people generally of another province. This objection has to be faced.

In my opinion the objection is met if the Indian member is selected on the same grounds, for the same qualifications, and after the same training, as any English member. He will then be there to place his knowledge of the peculiarities of his province at the disposal of the Government of India as a body. He cannot claim to be there as a representative of the multitudinous and varied peoples of India any more than a European member can. If he is to be there at all he should be there, like the European, because he has been tried and found worthy of the trust to be placed on him, and is specially fitted by his experience and training for that position, and because his race and creed are not to constitute a disqualification. To decide whether he should be appointed is a matter for the authority making the appointment.

We have been told that "Johnsonese" in journalism has long since given place to a style that in certain quarters is going to the other extreme. It crops up, however, every now and then, as witness the following:—"What more innocent-looking and suavely quiet and dreamy than the lacteal fluid extracted from placid cows browsing in flowery meads?" That means milk. This alarming style is adopted by a medical paper which wishes to complain of the illegitimate union between milk and noise.

THE LATE MISS CLARKE.

Public Sympathy with H. E. the Governor.

BOMBAY BOHRAS' SYMPATHY.

A meeting of the Bohras of Bombay was convened by the Head-priest Mullaji Saheb Sardar Syedna Abdoola Badroodin Saheb, to express their profound regret at the sad and untimly death of Miss Clarke and to express their sympathy with H. E. Sir George Clarke in his bereavement. The meeting, which was held on the 24th instant, in the old Musjid at Ful Gali, was largely attended and was presided over by Shaikh Tayebhoy.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, said that the sad death of Miss Clarke was a heavy loss to H. E. Sir George Clarke. Miss Clarke was a worthy daughter of a worthy father, but her useful and bright life had been prematurely cut short by the hand of death. They all most sincerely sympathised with H. E. the Governor in his sad bereavement.

Mr. Abdoolkader Noorbhoy then moved the following resolution:—"The entire Bohra community is heartily sorry for the bereavement sustained by the sympathetic Governor Sir George Clarke in the premature and calamitous death of his good-natured noble daughter, Miss Clarke, and offer His Excellency heart-felt condolence for the calamitous event praying that God may grant H. E. the Governor strength, power, and courage to bear the blow and that the soul of Miss Clarke may rest in peace."

Mr. Abdoolkader Noorbhoy said that it was only four months ago that His Excellency the Governor had the misfortune to lose Lady Clarke, and in the heel of that calamity had followed the sad death of Miss Clarke. The untimely death of Miss Clarke had evoked the sincerest sympathy in all parts of the Presidency. Miss Clarke was a lover of Indian literature and studied with pleasure both Sanscrit and Urdu. Her sympathies for the natives of India were well known, and all the communities had therefore sustained a serious loss in her death. Just as a rose would leave its fragrance behind it Miss Clarke had left behind her the perfume of her good deeds permeating the atmosphere around them.

Mr. A. K. Gazeria seconded the resolution which was carried.

It was then resolved to close that day all institutions and schools out of respect to the memory of Miss Clarke.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Mr. Alfred Gadney, Chairmen of the meeting of condolence, Dapoli, sends us the following:—A meeting was held on the 25th instant, in the Hall of the S. P. G. Mission High School, Dapoli, at which all classes of the inhabitants, including the Depressed, were represented, with the object of forwarding a resolution of condolence to H. E. the Govenor in his sad bereavement.

The following, proposed by Mr. S. R. Koppikar and seconded by Mr. S. B. Khopkar, is the resolution:—"That the inhabitants of Dapoli, in meeting assembled, beg to offer their respectful condolence to H. E. the Governor on the untimely death of his daughter, Miss Clarke, whose unsparing exertions, in the cause of suffering humanity, in social progress, and in the promotion of good-will amongst the races of India, won for her the grateful appreciation of all classes of the inhabitants of this country."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

107th Pioneers.—Major C. G. Carnegy, 2nd-in-Command, 121st Pioneers, to be Commandant vice Brevet-Colonel P. J. H. Alpin, D.S.O., vacated. Dated 26th February.

Staff.—Captain C. G. Woodhouse, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Officiating Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona, to officiate as Commandant, until further orders. Dated 12th March.

Captain H. A. Grant, 2nd Battalion, Leicestershire Regiment, to officiate as Assistant Commandant, Mounted Infantry School, Poona vice Captain C. G. Woodhouse, officiating as Commandant, until further orders. Dated 12th March

Captain A. M. Kettlewell, 39th Prince of Wales's Own Central India Horse, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, 5th (Mhow) Division, vice Major G. A. F. Sanders R.E., on leave or until further orders. Dated 10th March.

93rd Burma Infantry.—Major S. R. Stevens 2nd-in-Command, and Major J. H. Whitehead, 3rd Double Company Commander, to officiate as Commandant and 2nd-in-Command respectively, vice Brevet-Colonel S. G. Redcliff granted leave, or until further orders, Dated 2nd February.

The undermentioned officers have been granted privilege leave:—

Lieutenant-General L. Dening C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Burma Division, 90 days from 9th April or such date as he may avail himself of it.

Brigadier-General E. S. Hastings C.B., D.S.O., Commanding Mandalay Brigade, 90 days from 5th May, or such date as he may avail himself of it.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 27.

General J. Cowans, Commanding the Presidency Division, is proceeding on leave, Colonel Fulton officiating.

On relief by Major-General Scallon in the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department, Major-General Hawkes reverts to be Director-General of Supply and Transport.

Major Hendley, 81st Pioneers, is appointed Commandant of that Regiment.

Major Paxton, 82nd Punjabis, retires this month.

On vacating the appointment of Inspector-General of Ordnance, Colonel Dunsterville is permitted to reside outside of India.

Major G. V. Holmes, Malwa Bhil Corps, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 43rd Erinpura Regiment.

Brigadier-General Hastings, Commanding the Mandalay Brigade, is granted three months' leave.

Lieut.-Col. Yatchbul is appointed Commandant, 120th Infantry.

Mr. N. M. Carnell, from deputation with the Burma Railways, is posted to the North Western Railway, as Deputy Traffic Superintendent.

LORD MORLEY AND MR. GOKHALE.

The "Times" to hand by the Mail publishes the subjoined letter:—

Sir,—It is to be hoped that before Parliament is invited to proceed further with the consideration of the Indian reform scheme Lord Morley will accede to the request which Mr. Gokhale has addressed to the Home Secretary to the Government of India, and kindly add that gentleman's note of September 1, 1908, to his old memorandum of three years ago, which is included in the published papers. Mr. Gokhale can hardly be expected to for go the credit which the official issue of this communication may be expected to bring him. On the other hand, it is rather hard upon Parliament and the public that they should have the memorandum, which Mr. Gokhale himself apparently regards as now obsolete and irrelevant, thrust upon them, while the exceedingly weighty and suggestive document which has superseded it is withheld from them. "Candour" is one of ths merits which Lord Morley has claimed for himself and for his colleagues in the preparation and completion of their scheme. The Blue-books, on the bulk of which he jested, contain, as Lord Lansdowne has complained, much irrelevant matter. They were not presented to Parliament until December 18. They contain a despatch dated August 22. Was it quite impossible to insert amongst them this short paper of September 1, which in some respects exceeds in interest all the rest? Could it not have been circulated independently? Is it not well worth so circulating even now?

Its value as a light and a guide to Parliament and to the country is manifest. Much stress has been laid in debate upon the departures in the Secretary of State's scheme, as partially disclosed by him in his despatch and in his speeches, from the scheme formulated by the Government of India. He has, indeed, sought to convey that the Indian Government and he are in general agreement, and to minimize the extent and the gravity of the differences between their several schemes. But Lord Curzon, Lord Lansdowne and Lord MacDonnell, supported by nearly all the peers who spoke with practical experience of Indian administration, have demonstrated that those differences were deep and vital. They have pointed out that he has thrust aside recommendation after recommendation of Lord Minto and Lord Minto's Council and has substituted for them proposals of a wider scope and of another tendency.

We now learn for the first time that the "tremendous innovations" which Lord Curzon and Lord MacDonnell condemn as "fatal," and as imperilling the very foundations of British power in India, were demanded by Mr. Gokhale over six months ago. He then asked for the admission of natives to the Viceroy's Executive Council, for the establishment of Executive Councils with one or two native members in all the provinces but one, for non-official majorities in the provincial Legislative Councils and for the right of the members of these bodies to ask supplementary questions. Not one of these concessions has the support of the Government of India. On the first they are silent. They reject the others. Without their advice on the first and against their advice on the rest the Secretary of State accepts Mr. Gokhale's demands. He has dwelt upon the circumstance that Lord Minto personally favours one of these proposals. Why has he not told Parliament that all of them have the approbation of Mr. Gokhale?

We do not yet know Lord Morley's plan in full. He owns that the Bill which he asks Parliament to sanction is no more than a "skeleton"—a "blank cheque" as Lord Lansdowne called it. Is the skeleton to be clothed, is the cheque to be filled in, on the counsels of the Government of India, or on those of Mr. Gokhale? Lord Morley refuses to tell us more than that process is to be accomplished by rules, regulations, and proclamations. We cannot therefore say how far the finished work is to correspond with the scheme projected in Mr. Gokhale's note. But as the Secretary of State has adopted important principles embodied in that document in those parts of his plan which he has been obliged to disclose, it seems probable that he may adopt others in that part of his plan which he is keeping back.

The part, as Lord Curzon has pointed out, includes a great scheme of local government. Here, again, the Government of India have said nothing; but Mr. Gokhale has said a great deal. He refers us for details to his note on Decentralization, which doubtless deserves examination, but in this note of his on Constitutional Reforms he gives a suggestive outline of his proposals. It is not necessary for the present to consider them minutely. They would extend the Bombay system of municipalities to certain large cities, make the municipal boards of all othe towns for over 15,000 inhabitants purely elective, and those of less than that population elective as to three-fourths. They would also make District Boards three-fourths elective and Tatuka Boards wholly elective. The important point about them for my immediate purpose is that they throw light on a branch of Lord Morley's policy on which he has said nothing in debate, though he has touched upon it in his despatch.

On September 1 Mr. Gokhale recommended the Secretary of State to create Panchayats, partly elective and partly nominated, in all villages with a population of 500 and above, with the powers and functions described in his note on Decentralization, in which he remarks, "I have dealt with whole question of local self-government in some detail." On November 27 the Secretary of State directed the Government of India "to consider the best way of carrying out a policy that would make the village a starting point in public life."

It is very material that the paternity of the proposed reforms should be acknowledged before they are finally sanctioned. The Government of India are not responsible for the most dangerous of them. That is established. Who then is their author? On whose initiative is it that the Secretary of State has over-ridden the considered judgment of the Government of India? Is it on his own, or is it on that of the leader of the Deccani Brahmins? That Mr. Gokhale's note suggests doubts upon these questions is clear. It is not in any sense confidential. More than two months ago he begged the Government of India to publish it. They have not published it. Parliament and the public owe their knowledge of it to the indiscretion of an Indian newspaper, and to the vigilance of your correspondent "Thirty Years' Service." Why?

Yours, etc.,
SUUM CUIQUE.

Lincoln's Inn, March 8.

Captain C. F. F. Osborne, R. E., Executive Engineer, is transferred from the North-Western Railway to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The District Magistrate of Chittagong has refused bail in the case of the two youths arrested for publishing a book of seditious songs.

Mr. F. T. Dixon resigns the Indian Civil Service from the 29th of July and Mr. R. S. Aikman from the 20th proximo.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

Close of the Bombay Season.

The Fifteenth Extra Meeting held last Saturday rings down the curtain on the Bombay Racing Season. It was decidedly a day for the "Books," for with the exception of the few in the "know" the rest of the backing public left the course very much the sadder but wiser men.

The day began badly for the punters, a hot favourite in Durban going down. Sinclair, who has been running consistently and was backed for a lot of place money, upsetting all calculations. Another blow was yet in store for the backers who plunged on Prime Minister at odds on, as he was considered to be a 'moral,' but his stable companion Yacoot steered by young Fergusson, cleverly disposed of him easily. This was not all. The third race was still more disastrous as the winner turned up in a rank outsider, Major Prideaux's No Trumps, on whom twenties and thirties could be easily had and on whom the tote paid Rs. 900 to win.

The Good-Bye Plate afforded a good scope for betting, Meazer, Darianoor, Hazza and Gladiator being most fancied, the last named who appears to have been in his mood, securing the victory and it is doubtful whether the public benefited by it to any reasonable extent.

In the Final Plate, St. Patrick and Mafoota were most in demand and at the last moment Ashanti Gold received considerable support, but Lachlan, who had disappointed his connections on previous occasions, made amends for the past, giving a well-deserved win to that genial and large hearted sportsman who races under the "nom de course" of R. R. S.

There was nothing in the Jackal Club Plate besides Blackthorn and as he had the services of that clever horseman, Mr. Symons, the public went on him, despite the fact that the odds offered on him were prohibitive.

The Selling Plate provided another upset, for the first to catch the judge's eye was Haymaker who was scarcely fancied to win; the red-hot favourite, Peria Doray, finishing second.

In the First Au Revoir Plate, Lookman with the steadier of 9st 13lbs. on his back was considered a 'dead cert' and was accordingly backed down to 6 to 4 against, Sanjakhdar being next in demand. The favourite, however, being left, was never prominent in the race, the second favourite who has been running consistently, securing the verdict.

The last race proved a bitter disappointment to the punters who expected to recoup their losses on Maimoon who looked the fittest in the paddock. The stable supported him heavily and with confidence, but apparently having made mischief at the gate he exhausted himself, and being badly situated was never dangerous in the race and failed even to place. Murzook on whom tens and fifteens could be had went out practically unbacked excepting a few who nibbled at him in despair, won fairly comfortably from another despised candidate, Hamayoon.

From the punter's point of view, it was altogether a bad ending to a good beginning. The following are the details:—

FIRST SMALL CONSOLATION PLATE—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Dudley's SINCLAIR 8st 5lbs.....Yussuff 1
Messrs. A M Saif and R S Forage's HARIB 7st 13 lbs.....Mujeed 2
Messrs R S Forage and M Amani's DURBAN 8st 8lbs.....A Hoyt 3

Also Ran.—Royal Realm 9st (Fergusson), Burjick 9st (Native), Gunnam 9st (Abdoolla), Secret 8st 11lbs (Native), Tannah 8st 11lbs (Robinson), Reuter 8st 8lbs (Gooloo), Lieutenant 7st 13lbs (Melsom)

Betting.—Evens Durban, 5 to 1 Sinclair and Royal Realm, 6 to 1 Tannah, 12 to 1 Harib and Lieutenant, 15 to 1 Burjick and 20 to 1 the remainder.

The Race.—After a little trouble at the post, they were sent away to a fair start, Harib taking the lead attended by Royal Realm and Durban, the others following. At the three furlong post, Sinclair displaced Durban and rounding the bend, came into second place, Royal Realm falling back. At the distance Sinclair challenged the leader and being vigorously ridden, just managed to put his head in front of Harib, one and a quarter lengths separating the latter from the favourite. Royal Realm a good fourth. Gunnam threw off his rider at the two furlongs and came in riderless, Abdoolla who rode him having escaped without any serious injury.—Time—1min. 11secs.

Winner trained by Faraz bin Sanad.

SECOND SMALL CONSOLATION PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Mr Hoosain Obayed's YACOOT, 8st 8lbs Fergusson 1
Mr R S Forage's PRIME MINISTER 7st 10lbs A Hoyt 2
Mr D Runchordass' MUSLIM 8st 8lbs.....Ames 3

Also Ran.—Hurr, 9st (Mujeed); Misyar, 9st, (Robinson); Mazi 8st 5lbs (Heeroo); Duxion 7st 10lbs (Yussuff).

Betting.—4 to 6 Prime Minister, 3 to 1 Yacoot, 4 to 1 Muslim and Misyar, 6 to 1 Mazi and Duxion and 8 to 1 Hurr.

The Race.—Hurr jumped away with the lead but was soon overhauled by Muslim. At the three furlongs, Yacoot improved his position and raced level with the former. At the two furlongs Hurr surrendered the lead to Muslim who was closely followed by Yacoot and Prime Minister and at the distance the leader was beaten by Yacoot who going easy won from the favourite by one length, three quarters of a length between the second and third. A poor fourth. Time—1min. 11secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

ARAB SELLING PLATE. Distance about 7 furlongs.

Major Prideaux's NO TRUMPS, 9st 8lbs, carried 7st 9lbs .....Gooloo 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's GREY ROSE, 7st 11lbs A Fergusson 2
Mr T M Mistry's YOUNG SALANIC, 7st 6lbs, carried 7st 7lbs.....Heeroo 3

Also Ran.—Vasco, 8st 13lbs, (Oomerkhan); Hermit 8st 8lbs, (Ames); Brutus, 8st 3lbs, (A Hoyt); Najmi 8st, (Robinson); Urgent, 7st 13lbs, (Melsom); Middleman, 6st 12lbs, (Abdoolla).

Betting.—2 to 1 Hermit, 5 to 2 Brutus, 3 to 1 Grey Rose, 4 to 1 Najmi, 5 to 1 Vasco, 6 to 1 Urgent and 10 to 1 the rest.

The Race.—The barrier being released, Grey Rose shot out to the front, next in order being Brutus, Vasco and Najmi. This order was maintained up to the bend where displacing Brutus and Vasco, Najmi and No Trumps ran level. From the distance it appeared as if Grey Rose on the rails was winning easily, when No Trumps was seen going strong from the outside and overhauling the leader, he secured a comfortable victory by half a length. Three-fourths of a length between the second and the third. Hermit made a poor show and was an indifferent fourth. Time—1min. 38 1-5secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

THE GOODBYE PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile

Mr N A Andria's GLADIATOR, 8st 10lbs...Ames 1
Mr Hajee Ally Shabag's COMPANY, 7st 10lbs... Mujeed 2
Mr M Gosuldass' HAZZA, 7st 12lbs .....A Hoyt 3

Also Ran.—Darianoor 8st 7lbs, (A Fergusson), Moscow 8st, (Heeroo), Hadee, 7st 11lbs, (Hazza), Antica 7st 10lbs (Melsom), Desert King 6st 9lbs (Abdoolla,) England 6st 4lbs (Kanoo).

Betting.—3 to 1 Moscow and Gladiator, 4 to 1 Darianoor and Meazer, 6 to 1 Hazza and Company and 10 to 1 the remainder.

The Race.—As usual Gladiator took a long lead, Meazer and Company next, the others following in a bunch. At the four furlongs the latter displaced Meazer who gradually receded into the ruck. Gladiator, however, kept up his position and all efforts of Mujeed or Company failed to make any impression on the former who won by 1 1-2 lengths, four lengths between the second and the third. Darianoor a close fourth. Time—1min. 52 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Fahad bin Saif.

THE FINAL PLATE—Distance about 1 mile.

Mr. R R S's LACHLAN, 8st 7lbs .....Ames 1
H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's ADMIRAL CRICHTON, 9st .....Heeroo 2

Also Ran.—Ashanti Gold 9st 9lb (Robinson); T M S 8st 6lb, (A Hoyt); Mafoota 7st 13lbs, (Melsom); St Patrick 7st 12lbs, (A Fergusson).

Betting.—3 to 1 Mafoota, 4 to 1 St Patrick, Lachlan, and Ashanti Gold, 5 to 1 Admiral Crichton and 6 to 1 T M S.

The Race.—A good start was effected when St. Patrick made the pace attended by Lachlan and Admiral Crichton. They ran in this orderuntil the bend where Admiral Crichton took command followed by Lachlan and Mafoota, St. Patrick being beaten. At the distance Lachlan well ridden by Ames collared the Admiral and won comfortably by one length, 1 length between the second and third. Time—1min. 4 3 4-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE JACKAL CLUB PLATE—About 1 mile.

Lt Col G H Bull's BLACKTHORN, 12st 3lbs Mr O Symons 1
Mr B H Alderson's VERONIQUE 11st...Owner 2

Also Ran.—Blowhard 11st 10lbs, (Mr Blair); Hsphazard 11st 8lbs (Mr J Crawford); The State 11st 3lbs (Mr M Rommel); Early Dawn 11st 2lbs (Mr Franks) Goldfinder 10st 10lbs (Mr M N Hogg,)

Betting.—4 to 5 Blackthorn, 4 to 1 Early Dawn and Goldfinder and 6 to 1 the remainder.

The Race.—This was practically a one horse race! Blackthorn and Veronique raced abreast, the others tailing. The two ran neck and neck till the bend where the former came to the front and won as he liked by four lengths, four lengths between the second and third. Time—1 min. 53 2-5 secs.

SELLING PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr J Crawford's HAYMAKER 8st 2lbs..A Hoyt 1
Aga S Shah's PERIA DORAY 7st 6lbs.....A Fergusson 2
Mr A S Oomer's Mergul 7st 10lbs .....Heeroo 3

Also ran:—Baritone 9st 13lbs (Oomerkhan); Maulock 9st 12lbs, (T. Fergusson); Alruna 9st 3lbs, (Ames Conscience); 8st 6lb, (C.B. Mahomed) Umutbee 7st 4lbs (Melsom).

Betting.—4 to 6 on Peria Doray, 3 to 1 Mergul, 4 to 1 Haymaker, 6 to 1 Alruna and Umutbee and 10 to 1 and longer odds the rest.

The Race.—A fair start, Mergul jumping off with the lead, with Peria Doray and Haymaker in close attendance. Turning round the bend Mergul retired giving the first place to Peria Doray who in its turn was overhauled by Haymaker near the native stand, the latter winning easily by one length, one length and a quarter between the second and the third. Alruna being fourth. Time—1 min. 16 4-5 secs.

Winner trained by C. Bleach.

THE FIRST AU REVOIR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr Newton's, SANJAKDHAR, 8st 11bs ...Hazza 1
Mr A S Oomer's RAJPUT, 7st 11lbs ...Robinson 2
Mr Khalil Dooree's AMOOD, 7st 10lbs ...Mujeed 3

Also Ran.—Lookman A 9st 13lbs (Fergusson); Mumbra 9st 11bs T (Fergusson); Antica 8st 4lbs, (Kanai); Mint 8st 3lbs, (Ames): Sir Zamal, 7st 12lbs, (A Hoyt); Salanic 7st 10lbs, (Melsom); Osborne, 7st 8lbs (Native) Zari 7st 7lbs (Heeroo).

Betting: 3 to 1 Lookman, 5 to 1 Sir Jamal and Salanic, 6 to 1 Antica and Rajput and 10 to 1 and longer odds the remainder.

The Race.—After some delay in the start owing to the fractiouness of one or two animals, they were eventually let off, Salanic taking the lead being pursued by Sanjakdhar, others in a bunch behind and Lookman almost last. At the bend, Salanic had shot his bolt and Sanjakdhar going easy won by half a length. Rajput who put in a late run securing the second place by a neck. Sir Jamal a close fourth. Time—1 min. 22 4/5 secs.

Winner trained by Saleh Dakeel.

THE SECOND AU REVOIR PLATE.—Distance about 6 furlongs.

Mr. Mohsen Abdul Aziz's MURZOOK, 7st 7lbs Yussuff 1
Mr. Hajee Suleman's HAMAYOON, 7s 5lbs Hazza 2
Mr. Adil's SURRENDER, 7st 10lbs .....Heeroo 3

Also ran:—Farick 8st 11lbs (A Furgusson); Maimoon 8st 10lbs (Robinson); Shanwar 8st 9lbs (Mujeed); Hurgon 8st 7lbs (Ames); Woolwinder 7st 12lbs (A Hoyt); Hyacinth, 7st 9lbs (Saleb.)

Betting.—5 to 4 against Farick, 3 to 1 Maimoon 4 to 1 Shanwar, 5 to 1 Hurgon and Surrender, and 10 to 1 the remainder.

The Race.—The starter found great difficulty in getting them in a line chiefly owing to the antics of Maimoon and when they were at last sent away, the latter was badly placed, Shanwar and Hurgon going to the front. At the three furlongs Surrender joined them and turning into the straight, Hamayoon and Murzook displaced the leaders from the distance, the latter took command and won in a canter by one and three quarters of a length. a head between the second and third. Woolwinder fourth. No time taken.

Winner trained by Owner.

TOTALSATION DIVIDENDS.

	Win.	Places.
1st	Rs. 67·8	13·8, 26·8 and 12.
2nd	Rs. 52·3	14·8 and 13·0.
3rd	Rs. 900·0	116·0, 20·8 and 98·8.
4th	Rs. 62·0	21·8, 21·8 and 18·0.
5th	Rs. 55·8	29·0 and 48·8.
6th	Rs. 19·0	15·0 and 35·8.
7th	Rs. 72·0	15·0, 12 and 14.
8th	Rs. 55·3	15·0, 42 and 43·8.
9th	Rs. 261·0	81·8, 36 and 62·8.

Mr. D. J. Murtrie, from Cawnpore, goes to Simla as Postmaster for the coming season, vice Mr. Rodrigues, transferred to Rangoon.

H. M. S. "Lapwing," Commander A. N. Gouldsmith, R. N., sailed yesterday for Muscat.

H. M. S. "Sphinx" under the Command of Commander S. Litchfield, R. N., sailed yesterday for Muscat.

THE POONA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

The End.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 28.

The Poona Boxing Tournament concluded last night. That it has been a great success goes without saying. The attendance the last night was a record one, the arena having been filled to a seat. Every officer in the Garrison appeared to be present and every N. C. O. and man in addition to a crowd of civilians. The interest in the final night's fighting was, of course, keener than ever. The "favourite" in each weight turned out champion at the finish, and there is no question about it that the best men won. General Alderson in his speech did not forget to praise those who deserved praise for their devotion to the interests of the Tournament, and for labouring so hard to mark it a success. Before giving away the prizes the General said that it should not be taken for granted that because he, General Swann and others were in the Ring, that they were there to fight. He dared say the audience would like to see them put up a fight. He was very much touched by the fair and keen fighting he had seen during the Tournament. There was no sport which made a man active and fit, and made him keep his temper, which equalled Boxing. He was very pleased to being the Bishop of Bombay to see the fighting the other night, and he was only sorry the Bishop was unable to be presen on the final n'ght. Last year the entries were unlimited, and considering that this year they had been limited to four per unit it was very satisfactory to find that there were 85 entries. That the fighting had been excellent all through was proved by the fact that the Referee and Judges found it most difficult to decid> who was the Best Loser. They had all, added the General in conclusion, to thank Colonel Grantham who had come all the way from Secunderabad to Referee. Colonel Grantham was well-known in London and all over India as a Referee, and a real good one at the work. Their thanks were also due to Captain Noke and Lieutenant Mowatt the Judges, to Mr. DeFreece the Time-keeper who had, on behalf of Marcks and Co, very kindly presented a watch and chain to the Best Loser in the most scientific fight. He had further to thank Mr. Stewart for the lighting, and speaking of Mr. Stewart it reminded him that Mr. Stewart was giving a Cinematograph, entertainment on Monday night in aid of the Widows' Home. But above all he had to thank Lieutenant Hayne the Honorary Secretary for the arrangements, and Quarter-Master Chinnery for carrying out the details. He would now ask Colonel Grantham to say something about the fighting.

Colonel Grantham said it would be the last time he would have the opportunity to referee in India. It had been a great pleasure to him to come down to his old station to referee. He had been, as the General remarked, a referee for a very long time but this was the first time he had refereed before a Bishop. He had no trouble with the fighting. He had never to lift his voice to the men in the Ring and not a single man attempted to take a mean advantage of his opponent. Both the Judges had come to him often and he found that they had agreed on one or two disputable points, and he (Colonel Grantham) had personally agreed with their "every d——d time" (Hear, hear.)

The prizes were next distributed by the General who shook hands and congratulated all those who came to receive them.

The following was the order of Saturday's fighting:—

FEATHER WEIGHTS. SEMI-FINALS.

Pte Farley, S. W. Borderers, vs Corpl Manning, Northamptons. At the end of a splendid fight on the part of both. Farley won.

Pte Calloway, the Queen's vs Pte Dibbs, Manchesters. This was another great fight and Pte Calloway won by a narrow margin.

LIGHT WEIGHTS SEMI-FINALS.

Gr. Lyons, 8th Batt. R. F. A. vs Lce.-Corpl Hillier East Surreys. They went for each other took and nai right through the three rounds, and finally Gr. Lyons won.

Pte Marks, Middlesex, vs Corpl. Arthur, Innis-killing Dragoons Marks won after giving Arthur a pretty hot time.

SIX ROUND CONTEST.

Lce-Corpl. Oates, the Queen's vs Pte Dean, Northamptons.

At the close of a good fight right through, Pte. Oates won.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS. FINAL.

Lce.-Corpl. Price, S. W. Borderers, vs Bombr. Griffin, 11th Batt. R. F. A. This was rather a tame affair. Bomb. Griffin won.

SIX ROUND CONTEST

Lce.-Corpl. Martin, East Surreys, vs Pte. Healy, Leicesters In the fifth round, Martin floored his opponent with a jab on the jaw, and Healy was counted out.

HEAVY WEIGHTS. FINAL.

Bombr. Wells 8th Mountain Battery vs Pte. Tawnsell, Worcesters. Wells had little difficulty in disposing of his opponent, for with a stinging jab across the jaw in the second round, Tansell was knocked out.

FEATHER WEIGHTS. FINAL.

Pte Farley, S. W. Borderers, vs Pte Calloway, the Queens. Farley had it practically his own way and won.

LIGHT WEIGHTS. FINAL.

Gr. Lyons, 8th Batt, R.F.A., vs. Pte. Marks, Middlesex. They equalised on points in the three rounds, and an extra round of one minute having been fought, Pte. Marks won.

SPECIAL PRIZE-WINNERS.

The following were special prize-winners:—Most Scientific Fighter, Pte. Marks, Middlesex. Best Loser, Gr. Lyons R.F.A. Best Loser in the most Scientific fight-prise presented by Marks and Co.—Pte. Jones, S. W. Borderers.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

Saturday 27th March 1909.—A moderate breeze from the W. N. W., edging round to the Northward a breeze which lasted well, enabling all classes to finish in good time, indeed both B and C Class could have done a little longer course with comfort.

A Class Handicap Race:—Course a double one, to Tucker Beacon, Mark Buoy, Committee Vessel, thence to North Karanja buoy and home, 11·95 miles—Four starters: Melody, Sapphire and Eileen, crossed the line almost simultaneously just after gunfire, Turquoise 13 seconds behind. On the reach to Tucker Beacon, Eileen took the lead, rounding 57 seconds ahead of Sapphire, Melody next with Turquoise in close attendance. It was a broad balloon reach down to Mark Buoy the order of rounding being the same, but Eileen increased her lead to 3 minutes 24 seconds. It was a beat in to the Committee Vessel, the Eileen heading down harbour on the starboard tack after rounding the buoy, the remainder stood on the port tack. Rounding the Committee Vessel Eileen had again slightly increased her lead, while Melody and Turquoise had changed places, the latter taking the lead. Melody seemed short-handed, and lost some time before getting away on the broad reach for North Karanja. Eileen rounded the buoy 4 minutes 29 seconds ahead, and on the beat in to the Schooner still slowly reduced the distance, between herself and Sapphire, crossing the finishing line at 5·56·14, Sapphire, 6·1·11, Turquoise, 6·7·8, Melody 6·11·10. Sapphire takes first prize with Turquoise in second place.

B Class Handicap Race.—Course.—P and O Buoy B, Tucker Beacon, N. Karanja. P and O Buoy B, 5 Committee vessel, 7·8 miles.

It was an interesting start, Mannikin and Erin having a bumping match just before gunfire, while Pixie, coming down on the wrong side of the line, came smartly about, and eventually they all got away to a fairly good start, only 21 seconds between first and last. The yachts were lost to view very soon amongst the shipping in the harbour, and the order round the marks was not recorded. The first to heave in sight was Pixie, lying over well with a balloon jib flapping bravely. She romped down on the tide, and rounded the Committee vessel at 5-7-26,—a quick time for the course. Trixie came in next 3·58 seconds astern followed by Erin, Mannikin, Peewit. Peewit won on handicap with Erin taking second.

C Class Handicap Race.—Course.—P and O Buoy B, N Karanja Buoy, P and O Buoy B, Committee vessel. There were six starters: Sitara being first over the line one second after gunfire, followed by Coralie, Maud, Tomtit, Curlew and Lapwing. On the reach up to B Buoy the yachts kept fairly well together, but on the run across to S. Karanja, distances increased. Sitara had a mishap to her spinnaker, and at the buoy Curlew was in the lead followed closely by Sitara, Coralie and Lapwing. It was a beat in to B Buoy, the Lapwing and Sitara choosing a southerly course, which would have paid them very well had not both yachts slightly overstood. Lapwing was first round the mark, with Maud second and Sitara third. The same order was maintained to the finish. Lapwing taking the gun, Sitara rounding second, with Maud third. Curlew came in fourth. Coralie showed wonderful form on the run, and had a tight tussle at the finish with Tomtit, the latter just cutting her out rounding the stern of the schooner. On the handicap the result was, Sitara first, Curlew second. Details:—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sailed at 3-50

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 27.

hief precipitations reported to-day marg, Dras and Tinnevelly, half an Belgaum, quarter. Pressure has risen nd is much above normal in North- dia. Temperature remains very low l has fallen in the United Provinces. are now clear, except in the West of ted Provinces and parts of Bengal and th of the Peninsula. Humidity has North-West India and is still low in rth-East.

ast.—There is no probability of rain- ept from the scattered thundershowers,

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

ikanal reports half an inch of rain, elly, one quarter and the Bhamo a fall. Elsewhere the weather has been Clouds have almost disappeared in hole Indian region.

ecast.—Continued dry weather, with thundershowers in the South of the sula and possibly in Assam.

BAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 27TH MARCH.

mary of observations recorded at 8 hours on aturday, the 27th March, 1909, giving ata for the preceding 24 hours.

e Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded t Punjab but are clear elsewhere. The ure in the air is generally equal to the ge. Day temperature is low except in stern districts, where it is normal; night rature is low everywhere.

e United Provinces.—Skies are heavily ed at Agra but are clear elsewhere. Hu- y remains in excess at Jhansi but normal defect elsewhere. Maximum temper- e is normal in the western districts but inues higher than usual over the rest of division; the minimum is everywhere nal.

ind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally r. The moisture in the air is equal to the age except in lower Sind, where it is in , being only 45 per cent. of the amount. emperature is low in Upper Sind and the ent parts of Rajputana, but normal where; night temperature is lower than al over the whole of Sind but is normal Rajputana.

ujarat, Kathiwar and Central India West. kies are clear. Humidity has decreased is now normal or in defect. Maximum perature is normal but the minimum is tly lower than usual except in west Central ia, where it is now normal.

he Central Provinces.—Skies have cleared rly everywhere. The moisture in the air is in excess at some places in the south-east is either equal to or below the aveuage where. Temperature is normal except for a ct during the day at Raipur and Chanda.

he Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is mal at Karwar but has decreased and is r in moderate to large defect elsewhere, ximum temperature is higher than usual in north but normal in the south Konkan; minimum is generally normal.

he Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.— aum records 0·22 inch of rain during a nderstorm. Skies are clear. The air contains average amount of moisture in the south mbay Deccan but is drier than usual else re. Temperature is generally normal.

General Remarks.—The barometer has again n considerably in Sind and briskly to rapid- elsewhere in northern India but is steady or len only slightly in the northern half of the ninsula. Pressure is now high over the ole reporting area, the excess in Sind, Raj- tana and the Punjab amounting to more n one-fifth of an inch. Skies are clear ex- t for light cloud in the south Peninsula l moderate cloud in the east Punjab and adjacent parts of the United Provinces and Rajputana. The only rainfall is 0·22 inch Belgaum during a thunderstorm.

Whether is probably becoming slightly un- tled in Persia.

Dry whether is likely nearly everywhere.

Erratum.—In the summary of the 26th der the division "General Remarks" read kies have cleared or" for "skies have cleared d."

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

THE "Ost-Afrikanischr Zeitung" publishes a rowing account of the fate which overtook a tive at M'Geta, in German East Africa. This ive, who, like all those belonging to the e of the Waluguru, regarded snake flesh as especial delicacy, found a huge boa constric- r lying in the middle of a field. He confided e discovery to one or two others, and arran- d with them to kill it during the hours of rkness, so that they might enjoy the delica- together. Towards nightfall the man, armed ith a stick, attacked the huge serpent. The a constrictor, aroused from its apparent tor- r, suddenly seized the unhappy negro, and owly crushed him to pulp, and then gradually allowed him.

HARRY Lauder, to a representative of the Chronicle," summed up the record of his ve months' absence from England as follows: ravelled 15,000 miles; given 252 performan- es; submitted to 82 banquets; biggest udience, 4,500 people; favourite song with mericans, "I love a lassie." "My stran- st audience, he said, was 1,000 lunatics at e asylum on Wards Island. I told them I ould like to hear them all sing; those who idn't know the words were to listen while e others sang the chorus of 'I love a lassie.' hen they'd sung it three times I told them ey were the finest choir I'd heard in the nited States. One patient took me aside, nd said, 'For my sake, don't make faces do anything to make them think you're a it off, or they'll keep you here!'"

BY THE WAY

SHRIVELLING OF THE CENTURIES.

The Peking to Paris motor "race" made the world a little more familiar than it was before with the great deserts of Central Asia, the caravan tracks marked by skeletons of camels, the valleys among the small easy hills filled with residues of salt lakes, everything pointing to a time of some water, some prosperity, some occupation by soldiers or merchants. Dr. Stein, in his lecture before the Royal Geographical Society, fills up the picture of the life in those regions before the drifting of the sand and the desiccation of the great upland plateaus drove the Chinese eastwards. We can picture the prolongation of the Great Wall far to the westwards, with watch towers every two miles, where the guards wrote their reports on tablets of wood, put them in envelopes of wood, fastened them round with string and sealed the knots with seals bearing representations of Heracles and Eros. Sixteen or seventeen hundred years have passed since then. The wall and the watch-towers were deserted by their guardians fleeing from the slowly invading sand, and now these relics of the old occupation of the desert are dug up as fresh and undecayed and easily legible as when they were first written.

LITERARY TORPIDS.

The list of books chosen as prizes by the London County Council school children is interesting chiefly as showing the relative popularity of Grimm, Andersen, Hawthorne, Hughes, etc. It is fairly evident that outside a certain list their wishes were not allowed to stray. Two lists are given, the order of popularity in 1907 and last year, infallibly suggesting the list of Oxford College boats before and after the Torpids or Eights. To the surprise of most people Tanglewood Tales, which was already high up "on the river" of popularity, has made three bumps, Robinson Crusoe, Little Women, and Tom Brown having each to take a lower place. This is inexplicable. Perhaps though Arthur the delicate spoils the crew in modern estimation. The "Water Babies" have done even better than Hawthorn's popular book, making several bumps—they must have been "soft" ones—while Kingsley's other book for children—the "Heroes"—has done equally badly, a sure sign of the decline of interest in the classics. Of Dickens's two novels on the list, the "Old Curiosity Shop" has deserved its name by rising to a curiously high place, while Peggotty's house-boat or boat-house and Ham's strong arms have availed David Copperfield nothing.

MR. CARNEGIE ON POVERTY.

Mr. Carnegie continues to sing the glories of the poor and to deprecate the wealthy. Here is an extract from an article by him in this month's "World's Work." "Seldom if ever to the palace or stately home of wealth comes the messenger of the gods to call men to such honour as follows supreme service to the race. Ranks has no place, Wealth robs life of the heroic element, the sublime consecration, the self sacrifice of ease, needed for the steady development of our powers and the performance of the highest service." Little, Mr. Carnegie adds, has been contributed in the past by either the rich or the titled to the world's advancement, and little can be expected in the future.

SUNDAY TRAFFIC ON THE RAILWAYS.

There is a general desire just now to reinstate Sunday as a day of rest; and if, on the top of the heavy increase in general working expenses more wages are to be paid to railway men employed on Sundays, the movement for the closer observance of that day, the "Railway Magazine" thinks, will probably receive the support of railways. The train services may, as a consequence, be restricted to the smallest dimensions; the lengthening of block sections, by closing many signal-boxes, will thus be practicable, and the rearrangement of the hours of labour in various directions will also reduce the working expenses on Sunday; whilst the number of stations closed on Sundays probably will be increased.

A SUGGESTION.

At most country stations the usual Sunday service is an up and down morning and evening train, stopping at all stations. Why, asks our contemporary, should not the station duties of these trains be performed by a travelling staff, particularly during the summer when the train times are during daylight? Passengers could be booked, tickets collected, and the other station duties performed by a wait that need not exceed an average of three minutes at each station on Sundays when traffic is normal. A train carrying a travelling booking clerk, travelling ticket-collector, and porter could perform the various duties at the small station at which the trains call. The suggestion seems a feasible one and at least worth trial.

STORKS AND STORKERS.

The "Observer" recalls a most enticing story of a stock which flew from Strasburg with a metal band on one leg, and returned a year later with a silver band on the other leg. The new leg-collar bore an inscription showing that the decoration had been conferred on the bird in India by friends of the human and stork kind, who sent good greeting to "friends in Germany." Far different, alas! was fate, which brought the story to mind, of another stork, with a leg-band whereof the inscription was dated Budapest. This stork was recently reported to have been shot in Natal. Why? It might not be strictly moral to wish that the shooter might meet a fate with enough of the Ancient Mariner touch to ensure this not doing it again. Yet, especially considering the status of storks, the offence was rank. Perhaps a riveted collar with the inscription "Who shot the storks?" might meet the case.

FUSSY?

Sir Robert Rogers, for all we know, may be the most chivalrous man in the world. If so, his stern sense of truth overcome his consideration for the sex. He did not spare strong words at a meeting of the City Corporation, where the salaries of female sanitary inspectors were considered. Sir Robert has found the inspectors "an abomination, and the greatest nuisance the City has ever been hampered with." He declared them to be "narrow-minded and absolutely incapable of grasping any question of magnitude." We are sorry to hear him say so, for our impression was that female sanitary inspectors were doing a very good work. Nor are we convinced to the contrary by Sir Robert's remarks. If women are fussy, as we are told, it must be remembered that the sanitary conditons of many thousands in London and elsewhere call for fussiness. In fact, they need just what Sir Robert complains of—inspecting to death. While we admire the critic's boldness, we are not enamoured of his judgment. Under the Government of the future he might be condemned to be thrown into a den of wild Suffragists.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS FASHIONS.

The influence of the "entente cordiale" has permeated all sections of Paris life, but in none is it observed so much as in the dress world. English materials were never so much seen as in the shops at the present moment, and a tailor-made of home-spun is a possession no up-to-date woman misses. "English Serge," "English Homespuns," and "English Cloth" are among the most prominent labels and can be got in ranges of tints and colours that, in my experience cannot always be equalled in their mother country. Green is one of the leading colours of the season—we are becoming so sympathetically artistic that the call of each season is studied when Spring is sending out her first soft verdant carpets and touching the trees with a trimming of faintest green! What more suitable and becoming than a gown in harmony with such a mood? And what an array of shades we are given to choose from—meadow green, grass green, billiard green, chestnut green, grey greens, yellow greens, brownish greens. The whole gamut is run from a green which is almost white to one dark that it fades into old bronze.

COLOURS.

But greens do not hold the monopoly of favour. Browns remain popular, particularly in the terra cotta shades, while in cloths for afternoon dresses a delicate champagne is the colour being shown most in new models at the smartest house. In blues the tendency is towards grey tones, lavender blue, parma blue, linen blue; all these blues, and those derived from them, go under the name "Wattmann blue." In greys there are only two fashionable shades—one inclining to blue, and the other to yellow—the intermediary shades, which are the only ones universally becoming are not seen—a blue grey is a colour requiring careful handling and trimming to prevent it looking common, while the yellowish grey never has a new look—it looks soiled and worn from the first. French serge is finer and softer than English, though the weaving is much the same—the French wool is not so coarse as the English; the English dyers for the coarser woolen stuffs use a far greater variety of colouring than the French, who keep their more delicate and artistic shades for silks and fine cloths.

BUTTONS.

All the new walking gowns show a tendency towards pleats, and, as the high waist effect must be preserved, the difficulty of avoiding any appearance of lampiness is one of the sartorial problem of the moment. While the all-round kilted skirt is seen, the grouping of pleats is more popular, and in this direction the accordions are much used. A smart myrtle-green cloth custome had the skirt in sections of these pleats marking panels of plain material; the coat was thickly ornamented with the new cord embroidery and tiny soutache buttons. The craze for buttons, by the by, shows no sign of diminution, and the prices have gone up enormously in consequence, and a couple of weeks ago a button famine almost threatened, owing to the sudden demand for the decoration. Some of the gowns made for Riviera wear had every seam outlined with buttons. Should an economical reader wish to furnish up a last year's pleated gown, let her set in broad box pleats front and back, and trim these panels with buttons the size of a shilling, put on quite close together. When we get away from coats and skirts we see the Princess style reigning supreme, and every day it is falling into simpler lines, so that before many more weeks are over I should not be surprised if the perfectly plain gown of twenty years ago will be worn. So far the cult of ornamentation, which has been so advanced, has in the newest gowns confined itself to a fancy bolero, which just covers the bust, is the same back and front and has short sleeves. The draped bodices and the slight draperies on the hips which were adopted with this ornamental bolero are gradually disappearing, and the outline of waist and hips is more defined than ever.

WORKMEN'S PENSIONS AND INSURANCE.

Some Interesting Facts from Germany.

Nowhere in the world has so great a progress been achieved in the matter of working men's pensions and insurance as in Germany. As a Government-aided sociological experiment the German system is the most important example to be found anywhere, and merits the closest attention. The position which it occupies in the body politic of Germany at the present time is represented by the following statement.

Of Germany's total population something over twenty millions of her industrial population are eligible for the benefits under the scheme. The total receipts up to the present since the date of its organization exceed £400,000,000. The receipts in one year exceed £30,000,000.

The satisfactory features of the system are: first, that the benefits paid out correspond very closely with the premiums paid in. Secondly, the cost of administration falls alike on the beneficiaries and upon all other citizens of the empire. Thirdly, the cost o administration averages under nine per cent: which, considering the enormous number of indivduals concerned from whom weekly contributions are collected through employers, is very small. Fourthly, excellent relations are promoted between employers and employees, owing to representatives of both classes acting as joint members of committees for administration, which brings them together on a common ground and causes each to work harmoniously towards the same end. There are 25,000 administrative organizations where this takes place and their influence has proved of immense value in providing good relation between Capital and Labour.

The system is of a three-fold nature, that is to say, it aims at insuring the position of the workman against accident, sickness, and want in old age. Against accident, all the funds are provided by the employer; against sickness, by the workman and employer jointly, in the proportion of two-thirds by the former and one-third by the latter. Against old age for pensions the funds are contributed by both in equal ratio, and are supplemented by a subsidy from Government which nearly equals the cost of administration.

The result of the insurance against sickness has shown admirable results, the greatest being the total effect upon the vital statistics of the nation at large. Its beneficial effect upon the vitality and working capacity of the industrial population has been profound, and these qualities have been raised to a high level all round. Provision is not only made for the payment of sick funds, but for medical attention and necessaries as well, the sum paid in treatment and care of workmen averaging about £1,000,000. The direct economic value of this system has been incalculable, and, German business men declare, goes a long way to account for the present industrial pre-eminence of their country. Naturally enough abuses are discoverable, for there are always lazy malingerers who would sooner lie abed with a small income than work with larger one; but the total benefit to employer and employed alike has been out of all proportion to the burden sustained.

The accident branch not merely provides an indemnity to the workmen, but an insurance against accidents as well. The safeguards of the system have been devised after the closest study by employers and workmen jointly, and the result shows a remarkable reduction in the number of accidents yearly, by which large sums have been saved.

In the matter of the old age pension branch, there is a feeling of less satisfaction. The workers are not contended with either the pensions awarded or with the present age limit, and demand increased pension and a lower age-limit. At present they and their employers contribute equal premiums, but they are not so anxious to increase them as for a larger Government subsidy. With his benefits under sickness and accident, the worker is fairly content, chiefly, no doubt, because he is nearer to their attainment, but for the pension he has to wait a long time, and the sum at the end seems quite inadequate. In this respect all industrial communities will invariably resemble one another.

Looked at as a whole, however, German system finds favour with employers and workers alike. Not only does it act as a powerful stimulus to the industrial prosperity of the empire, but it has done an immense amount to identify the intrests of employer and employed and the intrests of both with the Government, which now appears as a contributory benefactor and no longer as a mere agent of repression as was formerly the case. Even the noisy Social Democrat who is brought on the joint committees, experience the sobering effect of responsibility involved in the settlement of grave matters involving large financial problems. In fact, the success achieved forms another tribute to the strong practical wisdom of the German intelligence.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

THE RECENT METEOR.

The meteor of February 22 is described by Mr. F. W. Denning in "Nature" as "the meteoric spectacle of a generation." It was seen from the southern counties and English Channel. The most remarkable feature of the display was the luminous streak left after the passage of the meteoric fireball. This lasted for about two hours, which is almost without parallel in the history of meteoric displays in this country. The Madrid meteorite of February 10, 1896, however, left a luminous band which remained visible in the sky for 5½ hours.

HEIGHT AND DIRECTION.

Comparing the various observations which he has received, Mr. Denning estimates the height of the meteor to have been from 60 to 26 miles over the English Channel. In other words, when first observed it was at a height of 60 miles, and when it disappeared at a hight of 26. If it was not entirely dissipated as vapour in the atmosphere, it would eventually reach the earth. The direction of the meteor in the sky indicates that it was a leonid, that is to say, it appeared to radiate from the constellation Leo. According to the report of the mate of a vessel in the Channel near Start Point, the meteor of February 22 last gave enough light to read by.

THRUSH FEEDING ON PERIWINKLES.

A correspondent of the "Field" records the fact that at Kingsbridge, South Devon, during the recent severe weather, thrushes were observed feeding on periwinkles. They were seen smashing the shells on stones, and the ground was afterwards found to be strewn with broken fragments. It is a well-known fact that the thrush treats the garden snail in this way taking the shell in its beak and hammering it against the stone. The hooded crow, again, feeds on mussels, by allowing them to drop from a height on a hard surface. In severe weather, again, many inland birds resort to the sea-shore for food. The supply of food here remains available in the severest weather, and it is surprising that it is not more generally taken advantage of by the birds.

VALUE OF UNITED STATES PEAT.

Recent statistics compiled by Professor Davis, of the United States Geological Survey, show that in its peat supplies that country possesses a valuable asset. The actual amount contained in its swamps and peat bogs is estimated at 13 billions of tons. The value of this, apart from the by-products arising in its conversion into fuel, is estimated to be about £8,000,000,000.

NEW INSULATING MATERIAL.

The new insulating material known as Bakelite, after its discoverer, Dr. Bakeland, seems to possess certain important advantages. It is stronger than indiarubber, can stand a higher temperature, and it is unaffected by most chemicals. Bakelite is one of the numerous series of useful products obtained from coal tar, and is known to chemists as oxybenzylmethylenglycol-anhydride. It may be used to impregnate soft wood, which it renders as hard as ebony. Generators and motors are impregnated with it to protect the wiring.

WATER POWER IN BRITISH GUIANA.

The utilisation of Niagara Falls as a source of power indicates the importance this method of driving the world's machinery seems destined to play in the future. And in some countries even more stupendous falls are available. The Kaieteur Falls in British Guiana are five times as high as those of Niagara and nearly twice those of Victoria on the Zambesi. It has been calculated that the main fall alone would supply 2-1/8 million horse-power, a force greater than the total supplied by Niagara. There are also many other notable waterfalls in the same country.

A RIVAL TO RADIUM.

Somewhat sensational accounts have recently appeared in the papers of a "rival to radium" discovered in America. It has been named Radiothor and was discovered by Dr. Bailey, of Chicago, in pitchblende from Colorado. According to the accounts received it possesses all the curative properties of radium without any of the unpleasant after-effects. It is airily spoken of as a positive cure for cancer, locomotor ataxy, etc. And it is much cheaper than radium. These accounts are received with much reserve by workers in this country.

RADIO-THORIUM.

In an interesting note in "Nature," Mr. Frederick Soddy, one of our leading authorities on radium, compares "radio-thor" with the radio-thorium discovered by Dr. Otto Hahn, one of Sir William Ramsay's assistants. It was found in a new mineral from Ceylon known as thorianite, consisting chiefly of oxide of thorium. It has also been found in the sediments of the hot springs of Baden-Baden. Radio-thorium appears to be produced from thorium in the following way. Thorium, as a result of its radio-activity, gives rise to a body known as "meso-thorium." By continued radio-activity, the result of the further breaking up of the atom, meso-thorium produces radio-thorium.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

In the course of his message the Congress accompanying the report of the engineers who inspected the Panama Canal with President-elect Taft, President Roosevelt hit the nail squarely on the head when he stated that any criticism on the present lock plan "is merely an attack on the policy of building any canal at all." The President's statement is literally true, for the experience already gained in building the very much less costly lock canal proves that the cost of a sea-level canal would be prohibitive. The estimate of the Taft Board of Engineers places the total cost of the lock canal as 360,040,000 dols. Some of this increased cost is due to improvements and enlargements of the original plan, and much of it to the steadily increasing cost of labour and material. To complete the canal at sea level would take, we believe, nearly twice as long as to complete it on the present plan. It is likely that the cost of labour and material will continue to increase as the years go by; and the greater length of time, coupled with this ever-increasing labour and materials expense, would bring the cost of the sea-level type up to at least 500,000,000 dols. It is an open secret that the compelling motive in the construction of this work is the possibility of an acute basis in the world politics of the Pacific Ocean and the Far East. So swiftly do matters move in this present age, that an international crisis of the first magnitude might easily have arrived and passed, long before the ten years necessary to complete a sea-level canal had gone by. Furthermore, a sea-level canal carrying a bottom width of only 200 feet for the greater part of its length, would be impossible of safe navigation by the ships of the future, which, many of them, will be not less than 900 feet in length by 110 feet in beam. This would leave but 40 feet of clearance between the ship and the side of the canal; and should a vessel of this length take a sudden shear in the four or five knot current which would prevail at certain times, due to the 10 feet difference of level of the oceans at each end of the canal, she would be into the bank before she could be controlled. The lock canal will have but 4 3/4 miles of narrow channel (a sea-level canal would have 40 miles), and for 20 to 30 miles of its length, the ships will be travelling in channels from 500 to 1,000 feet wide and from 45 to 75 feet deep. Because of the higher speed possible in the deeper channels, it will take less time to traverse the lock canal. The report of the engineers, all of whom are specialists of high reputation in hydraulic work, is a unanimous and unusually strong indorsement of the present lock canal in every feature of its construction. Indeed, the report goes so far as to state that greater caution has been exercised than is strictly necessary, and it suggests lowering the crest of the dam by 20 feet, or from 50 to 38 feet above the level of the water against the dam. The engineers also favour increasing the minimum width at the bottom of the canal for a distance of 47 miles through the Culebra cut. In the opinion of the Board, "the work is well organized and is being energetically conducted," and they "see no reason why the canal should not be completed by January 1st, 1915."

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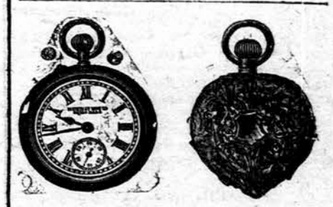

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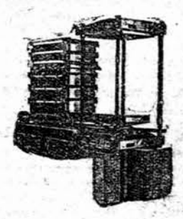

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SECOND EDITION.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAR. 6, 1909.] [BOMBAY, MAR. 27, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	83 7/8	1/8	
do. Rentes	97		1/4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	96 1/2		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities....	61 7/8		1/8
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 2/16	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/4	1/16	
do. do. in New York ...	50 3/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25-22 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. Berlin....	20-7 1/2		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·88		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3		Since 14th Jan. 09
do Short London Bills			unchgd
3 months' sight.	2		
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ..	1 7/8		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ..	2 3/8		1/8
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 3/4		1/4
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 3/8		3/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2 7/8		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25/32d.—unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
* Closing Tone of Silver:—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

London, 26th March 1909.

Silver to Bombay	£	10,000
Gold to Bombay	£	50,000

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	... Quiet.
Futures	... Dull.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester — ...	...Steady.
Total Sales	...5,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 500 "
Imports	...25,000 "
Mid-Americans	...4·94—01
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 7/8 unchgd.

Future Delivery Prices:—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·86	4·86	4·87	4·93	4·92
—02	—02	—02	—02	—02
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
4·90	4·88	4·86	4·85	
—02	—02	—03	—03	

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	11,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	17,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do to Continent	.....
Spot Cotton—9·70 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of May 9·32—03	Advanced early on limited offerings and declined later owing to reported slack spot demand.
Do. do. July 9·31—01	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 5-16 unchgd.	
Futures—Month of May ...	9·31—01
Do. do. July ...	9·32—02
Closing Tone of Spot—Dull.	
Cotton Stock in London	8,080 Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	91,000 "
Do. Exports to Great Britain	39,000 "
Do. do. to France and Continent	13,000 "
Do. do. to Japan	6,000 "
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports ...	669,000 "
Do. do. at Interior Ports	...571,000 "

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Madras Westerns C.I.F.—London ... d. 4 3/4
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C. I. F.—
Sellers— ... ... d. 4 3/4
Months—April-May.
Fair Red Cocanadas—C. I. F.—London ... d. 4
Cocanadas Ginned— " " ... d. 4 1/2

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F. 43 1-4—May-June—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—40—April-May—Sellers—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 43 7-8 April-May—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata 49—March-April—Antwerp—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—9 1-4 unchgd.
Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 4 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet but steady.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 2 1-2d.—Sellers.
Metals :—
Copper Braziers £67
Yellow Metal ... ... 5 3-4d.

Tin plates:—
1. C. Coke 14×20 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C. I. F. Liverpool ... ... £ 0 11 7½
Bar Iron :—
Belgian Ordinary Sizes No. 2 F. O. B., Antwerp ... ... £ 4 10 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 x F. O. B. Liverpool £ 12 10 0
Basic Steel Bars Belgian C. I. F. India ... ... £ 5 7 6
Arrivals:—
"Gulistan," "Hindoo," "Berbera."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [27TH MARCH, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Box Sovs	15,000	London	Mercantile Bank
1 Box Sovs	70,500	do	Hongkong Bank
82 Bars Silver ...	1,49,871	do	International Bank
42 Bars Silver ...	74,793	do	IndianSpecie Bank
1 Bag Gold Coins	1,215	Marseilles	B Castoor-chand & Co
Rupees	3		
1 Case Sovs	15,000	Jeddah	E G Adamally & Co
Rupees	2,485		
2 Cases Silver Coins	5,960	Ibe	C Runchordas

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England...2½ per cent. from 14th Jan.
Bank of Bengal ... 7 per cent. " 18th March
Bank of Bombay... 7 per cent. " 14th Jan.
Bank of Madras ... 8 per cent. " 28th Jan.
Money :—
Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
There has been no change in quotations to-day. The general rate for telegraphic and demand is 1s. 3 29-32d. but there is very little enquiry. Credits are scarce but Banks are not buying under 1s. 4 1-16d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are steady.
We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 1-8d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137 1-2
Hongkong—30 days sight...	128 1-2
Yokohama—29 days' sight ...	151 1-2
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 3-4

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 93 3-8 for ready and the settlement and 93 7-16 for the second settlement. The business pasing in the Bazaar is very trifling and the market closes quiet at 1-16 down since morning. Calcutta market is also quiet at 93 5-16 for ready and forward delivery.
We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	93·5
1st Settlement	"	93·5
2nd Settlement	"	93·6

Bullion :—
On Friday Bar silver in London was 1-16 up at 23 3-16 ready and 23 1-4 for delivery forward in two months. New York was 1-8 higher at 50 3-8. Locally opened at 59 7-16 ex-duty but an easier feeling set in and the ready and first settlement quotations closed at 59 3-8. The second settlement is steady at 59 7-16. Bar Gold is steady.
We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	6	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	6	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Our market is quiet and prices for contracts are Re. 1 lower all round. There has been some enquiry for fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola and fine M. G. Khandeish for May delivery, and business has been done at Rs. 210 for the former and Rs. 204 for the latter. Fine M. G. Broach, April delivery, is also reported to have been done at Rs. 235. Fine M. G. Bengals for May are easier, and sales have been made at Rs. 206.
Ready cotton continues steady and prices are unchanged. There was some improvement in the demand by exporters this afternoon and a moderate business was done at Colaba. Mills were also in the markets.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	233	May.
Good M. G. Broach	237	Mar. 1910
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	218	May.
Fine M. G. Damanganm-Pulgaon ...	218	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	210	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti...	218	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	205	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	199	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	204-5	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	205-6	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	182	Jan. 1910
Good Westerns	230	May.
Good M. G. Coompta	233	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	238	"

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales	4,000 Bales.
Total Imports	10,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June	June.-July
4·87	4·87	4·93	4·91
+01	+01	+01	+01
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec
4·93	4·91	4·89	4·87	4·85
+01	+01	+01	+01	+01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market is quiet but steady and we quote as under :—

Ready	Rs.	7 8 0 B. T.
April-May	"	7 13 6 R. T.

RAPESEED :—
Prices are unchanged and the market is quiet with a moderate business doing.
We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni	Rs.	6 8 0 B. T.
Ready Yellow Guzerat	"	7 5 0 B. T.
April-May, Brown-Delhi	"	7 6 6 R. T.

Gingellyseed :—
The market is quiet with only a small business passing.
We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs.	43 8 0
Yellow Hinguughat	"	53 0 0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	"	51 0 0
Black Kutni	"	37 0 0

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29 0 0
Apl.-May	"	5 13 6 R. T.

Tone—Quiet.
Poppyseed :—

Ready	Rs.	9 0 0 B. T.
April-May—	Rs.	9 10 6 R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—
Ready ... ... Rs. 22 12 0
Tone—Easier.
Groundnuts—
Ready ... ... Rs. 37 0 0
Tone—Steady.
WHEAT—
White Delhi, Apl-May ...Rs. 5 13 6 R. T.
White Pussi, Apl.-May, 85 p.c. " 6 1 0 "
Soft Red March-April ... " 40 0 0 per candy
Tone—Steady, moderate business.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
India	74
Indian Specie Bank	55
Mills :—	
Century	260 c.d.
Crescent	105
David	445
Kohinoor	765
Manockji Petit	3,255
New Great Eastern	205
Presses :—	
Indian Cotton Co	125
Volkart's United	515
Miscellaneous :—	
The Bombay E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. Ordinary	166
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary ...	340
Bombay Burmah New issue ...	437½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	9,503 bales.
Wheat	11,007 cwts.
Linseed	7,639 "
Rapeseed	6,546 "
Gingellyseed	619 "
Poppyseed...	242 "
Groundnuts	679 "
Castorseed...	8,508 "
Rice	2,858 "
Myrabollams	5,586 "
Cottonseed	7,525 "
Mowrasseed...	nil
Gram	5,278 "
Joowar	1,713 "
Maize	nil

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MARCH 27.] [BOMBAY, MARCH 28.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	84 1/16	3/16	
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	93 1/2		unchgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	61 7/8		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London	23 3/16		unchgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	23 1/4		unchgd
Do. do. in New York	50 3/8		unchgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25-21 1/2		01
Do. do. do. Berlin	20-47 1/2		unchgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 7/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since 14 Jan.
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight ...	1 7/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight ...	1 7/8		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/8		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 3/8		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans ...	2 7/8		unchgd

Amount paid into the Bank of England £100,000
*Closing tone of Silver :—Steady.
Bar Gold (per oz.) 77s. 9d. unchgd.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Shanghai... ... ... £ 16,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but Steady.
Futures	... Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	... Mutilated.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... "
Imports	... "
Mid-Americans	...4·97+03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown...	...7 7/8 unchged.

Future Delivery Prices :—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug
4·88	4·83	4·90	4·92	4·95
+02	+02	+03	+02	+03
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	
4·92	4·93	4·88	4·87	
+02	+02	+02	+02	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports... ...	...17,000 Bales
Do. do. last year	Nil.
Exports to Great Britain ...	...13,000 "
Do. to Continent	... 3,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·75+05	
Futures—Month of May 9·42+10	Advanced on favourable cables and on bull support and shorts covering.
Do. do. July 9·31+12	

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 5/16—unchgd.	
Futures—Month of May 9·35+11	
Do. do. July 9·44+12	
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.	
Cotton Total *Visible Supply*	4,480,000 Bales.
" " " East Indian	201,000 "
" Quantity in Sight	11,790,000 "

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's Sales	55,000 Bales
" Sold on Speculation	3,000 "
" Sold for Exportation	1,000 "
" Amounts for Consumers	83,000 "
" Actual Exports	11,000 "
" Week's Imports	1,411,000 "
" Stock	400 "
Surat's Week's Sales	nil
" Sold on Speculation	nil
" Sold for Exportation	4,200 "
" Amounts forwarded to Consumers	400 "
" Actual Exports	9,000 "
" Week's Imports	7,000 "
" Stocks	14,400 "
Afloat American	80,000 "
" Indian	6,000 "

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi—40 J.-July—London—Done.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—39 7-8 April-May—Buyers.
Tone—Firm.
Linseed :—
Linseed Argentine—(LaPlata)—40 1-8—March-April—Antwerp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE :—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 8 1/4 unch.
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 5s. 2 1-1d. Value.

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd., has received by telegram the following result of the Banks' working for the year ending 31st December last :—Dividend recommended on "A" and "B" shares 6 per cent., free of income tax; to place £40,000 to the Reserve Fund, thus bringing it up to £250,000, and £2,000 to the credit of Officers' Pension Fund; carrying forward £25,300.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Sel Starting Model. Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent Motor. Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller, Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LOND
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

EUQUININE

(Tasteless Quinine)

FOR

Infants & Invalids.

ONCE TRIED - - - - ALWAYS USED.

NO BITTER - - - TASTE!

Obtainable from all Chemists.

Wholesale Agents:

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA.

"APENTA

Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.

Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.

For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

A Monster Devil Fish

Destroying its victim is a type of Rheumatism. To be ovepowered by this terrible disease, crippled helpless, bed-ridden, is to-day the fate of hundreds of sufferers. For but few diseases are so many remedies recommended as for Rheumatism, but among them none is so efficient as Little's Oriental Balm. It has proved its wonderful curative power in thousand of hopeless cases. Cures by this remedy have been recorded in cases of more than 10 years' standing. Don't waste time, money, and health on useless drug store salves, ointments, pills, and other failures, but go to your nearest Chemist and purchase a bottle of this wonderful remedy and let the result speak for itself. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

Light Pastry and Pie Crust

are assured at every baking if Brown & Polson's 'Paisley Flour' be the raising ingredient used. One part to eight of ordinary flour—these are the right proportions—and the results are satisfactory every time. Baking becomes a pleasure with the aid of

'PAISLEY FLOUR'

The SURE Raising Powder.

Recipes with every tin.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.

Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

MARTIN'S
PIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Hands of Ladies always ready, pop a box of Martin's Pills in the house, & on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a speedy cure will be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence it is all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2s. 8d. from the sole Proprietors, FOUCHARD & CO., 21 rue Chapon, PARIS.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money is fully refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements

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PICKLES, SOUPS, JAMS, JELLIES, POTTED MEATS, MALT VINEGAR, SALAD OIL.

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CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

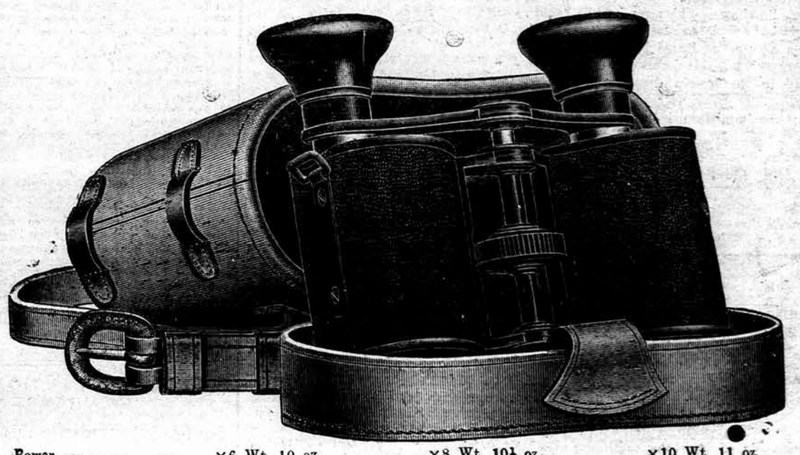
THE LATEST MARVEL

GOERZ PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smaller in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a poeket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in DIARRHŒA and is the only Specific in CHOLERA and DYSENTERY.

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS. Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind: creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail: leaves no bad effects: and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

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Stephens' Inks

Stephens' Ribbon AND Carbons For Typewriters

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR FOR THE SKIN

COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING

To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA),

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

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THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Stores throughout the world.

HOFUSSIL INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA.

A 20 MARCH.—Simla is at present undergoing its annual cleaning up. Houses and shops, hotels and offices are all under going a process of painting, whitewashing and renovating, and the offices of the Government of India are all being turned out and made ready. Most of these offices will be opened at the beginning of April when the majority of the officers connected with the Supreme Government will arrive in Simla during the first week in April though the Viceroy and staff are not expected until quite the close of the month or the beginning of May.

Even by that date a number of the larger public works which have been taken in hand this cold weather will apparently be far from complete. The new building of Barnes Court has progressed rapidly during the past two months but there remains still much to be done. The wings at the western end of the Ball room in which are to be located cloak rooms and the offices of his Honour and of the Private Secretary are apparently structurally complete but still require much finishing work and rapid progress is apparently being made with the main building, but the surroundings are generally in a rather chaotic condition though no doubt another month's work will make a great difference. When finished the house will be much more commodious than the old Barnes Court, but it is at least doubtful if the new building will ever be as pretty and picturesque as the old one. As regards the new roads there is not much to be said. The foundations of new roads have undoubtedly been laid but not much more can be claimed for them. The road round Summer Hill is passable for a good part of its course but the road from the Convent to Barnes Court, at least at the Barnes Court end, is covered with stones and trunks of trees and the same is true of the newly aligned road from the Gurkha guard house to Summer Hill along the north side of Viceregal Lodge. In the centre of the station there have been no important changes. The road from the Mall to the Mythe has not apparently been commenced while it is believed that the proposal for the demolition of the Lukker Bazaar, which was one of the recommendations of the Simla Improvement Committee, has for the present been abandoned.

On the other hand certain other recommendations of that Committee are being seriously taken up. The Committee proposed that in place of the existing servants tax and the license fees realised from jobporters a conservancy tax of two rupees a head should be imposed on every adult male person residing in Simla. As the Committee very justly stated every native residing in the bazaar adds as much to the expenditure which is necessary for conservancy and sanitation as a European and there is no sufficient reason why he should not be required to contribute to the municipal income. The tax would offer some difficulty but the Municipal Committee are prepared to face this and at their last meeting they decided to draw up bye-laws providing for the imposition of a conservancy tax and the abolition of the servants and job porters tax. In addition the Municipal Committee, and in this they are supported by the Improvement Committee, consider that visitors who do not occupy houses but live in hotels or in the Club do not at present pay their proper share of municipal taxation, so that if the new proposed bye-laws be agreed to visitors staying in hotels or the Club with in future pay a special tax of from 5 to 30 rupees according to the length of their stay. Presumably this new taxation is not intended to cover the case of visitors staying in private houses and considering what large amounts householders have to disburse in municipal taxation yearly this relaxation is not unreasonable.

There is not much to be said at present with regard to social engagements. On Saturday afternoon, the 27th March, a concert is to be given in the Supper Room of the Town Hall in aid of the Sabathu Leper Asylum, Mesdames James, Cotter and Borrett, Miles. Ricketts, Macintosh and Crowe and Messrs. Binge Youd and Macfarlane will be among the performers and an excellent concert is anticipated. On the 31st the Rink, which has been a great success this season will close and when it shuts its doors the winter amusements may be considered as ended and we can look forward with regret or pleasure according to our respective temperaments to the more exciting items of the season proper. Already anticipatory dates are being arranged, the first Gymkhana at Annandale being likely to be held on May 1st, the Simla Summer Races on June the 2nd, 4th and 6th, and the Polo Tournament immediately succeeding the Race Meeting.

Between these event and the present time there will however be a great change in the aspect of Simla. Everything is just now quiet and peaceful. The Mall is as quiet as a country road and is entirely deserted at night, while in a few weeks' time it will become a crowded, noisy, dusty thoroughfare. The change which takes place in the European population is as nothing when compared with that in the native population. During January, February and part of March the bazars and native quarters are almost depopulated, but with the approach of the middle of March the tide turns and armies, of jhampanis, servants, job porters, shop-keepers as well as all the clerks of the offices and their servants and belongings commence to come up the hill, filling up every available space. It is mainly at this season that the danger of the importation of infectious disease threatens and it is essential that the most rigorous medecal inspection should be exercised with regard to these immigrants. With an epedemic of small pox in Calcutta, whence a large number of our arrivals hail, it is not at all improbable that the disease may be brought up to Simla, and already certainly one case has been taken out of the train at Tara Devi suffering from this disease,

KUMBAKONAM.

Kumbakonam, 21st March.—Three vacancies existed, one on each of the three Devasthanam Committees in the District, caused in each case by death. Two of the Committees, Tanjore and Negapatam were content to surrender the franchise of the election and have the vacancies filled up by nomination by the District Court. Accordingly, on Friday last the District Judge of Tanjore heard the petitions of thirteen candidates for the vacancy on the Tanjore Committee and reserved his selection. On Tuesday next he will hear applications for the vacancy on the Negapatam Committee.

The Kumbakonam Committee held an election on Saturday last at Kumbakonam to fill the seat on it held by the late Mr. T. S. Sivaswamy Odayar. His brother, Mr. T. S. Gopalaswmy Odayar, obtained 2338 votes, whilst Mr. C. Mahadeva Sastriar, B.A., B. C. E. retired Executive Engineer, obtained 153 votes. The former was declared elected. Certain objections received in respect of the election were disposed of to-day.

A Memorial has been addressed to the Government by the citizens of Tanjore asking for the retention at Tanjore of the Prince of Wales's Medical School, which the District Board has decided to close on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General.

MYSORE.

Mysore, 21st March.—The Yuvaraj and party, who left here on the 26th December for a tour in Japan, returned early this morning. The arrival was public and the Station and platform were gaily decorated, and an enthusiastic reception awaited the Yuvaraj. The assembly on the platform was large and influential and consisted of several Vaidik Brahmins, the Dewan, Sirdars, Ursu noblemen, officials and representatives of the different classes and professions. The train arrived at 7 o'clock, or nearly an hour late. As soon as the Yuvaraj alighted from the saloon he was greeted with cheers and a shower of flowers. On behalf of the citizens, Mr. M. G. Krishnaswamy Rao, Vice-President of the City Municipal Council, accorded the Yuvaraj a hearty welcome to the capital, presenting him at the same time with a beautiful garland and bodquet. After a brief exchange of greetings with those present the Yuvaraj was conducted through the gate into the courtyard of the Station, where the Barr Infantry, with Colours, furnished Guard of Honour and the Service Cavalry were in attendance, while the Maharajah's Band played the Mysore Anthem. The Yuvaraj drove through the city, amid the cheers of the people, to the Karikal Totti, where he was received by H. H. the Maharajah, H. H. the Maharanee (late Regent) and members of the Royal Family. The change has been very beneficial and the Yuvaraj looked in the pink of health.

COONOOR.

Coonoor, 23rd March.—There have been no cases of plague since the 10th; the only patient in the hospital will shortly be discharged. It has been proposed that the plague establishment be reduced early next month.

The Hospital Sub-Committee has drafted a scheme to be placed before Government, who are asked for a loan of Rs. 50,000, part of which will to paid off by the sale of present hospital building. The Roman Catholic authorities have abandoned the proposal to buy the buildings as they are not suitable for almshouses.

Captain Guyon, Royal Fusiliers, has left Wellington to rejoin his Regiment at Secunderabad. Lieutenant E. N. T. Collins, Sherwood Foresters, has been appointed Adjutant of the Depot in his place.

This year, the Hut Barracks will be reserved for enteric convalescents of the Southern Army and Burma, and for those who cannot be accommodated at Naini Tal.

A Variety Entertainment took place at the Regimental Theatre on the 16th instant. The programme commenced with a selection by the new String Band of the Border Regiment. It was a good programme and there were many, amusing songs and dialogues. "Professor" O'Connor delighted his audience, with some clever card and conjuring tricks. These entertainments to which the admission is free will most probably be very frequent.

I hear it is likely that special trains will run at night between Coonoor and Ootacamund for the convenience of those attending entertainments held at Ootacamund.

It is hoped, now, Mr. F. Fellowes Wilsons's tenders for roads have been accepted, that they will be much improved. It seems a pity that so many trees should be cut down.

There is now very little shade on the roads, and this makes walking very disagreeable. The Coonoor roads were, some years ago, very pretty and shady which cannot be said for them now.

Among those who have left the Station for England are Mr. and Mrs. Elliot, who have been staying at Hill Grove Hotel for some time, and while there gave two garden parties, in the pretty grounds of the Hotel, which now is looking its best.

The Station, is filling up rapidly. Amongst new arrivals are Col. and Mrs. Meade, Mr. Meade, Col. and Mrs. Todd, Mrs. Shubrick, Mrs. Brownrigg, Mrs. Travers Phillips, Mrs. and Miss Broadfoot, Major and Mrs. Andrews, Miss G. Farmer, Mrs. L. G. Moore, Mrs. Branson, Mrs. Macrae, Mr. A. Hardt, Miss S. Stanes, Captain and Mrs. Hughes, Captain Worthy, Mr. and Mrs. Wymer, and Mrs. Gale.

BANGALORE.

Bangalore, 23rd Mar.—The troops in the Garrison will parade on the maidan on Sunday morning, prior to Church parade, and will be inspected by Major-General T. D. Pilcher, who is leaving on Monday for his new Command at Umballa.

The trial of Rammana, the alleged murderer of the woman in Convent Road on the 15th of last month, commenced to-day, before Mr. T. B. Copeland, I. C. S. Sessions Judge, and three Assessors, Messrs. W. Abraham, A. Duckworth and Krishnama Chari. The accused was defended by Mr. J. P. Saldanha, Advocate, and pleaded not guilty to the charge. Mr. B. W. S. Lawrance, Barrister-at-law, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted, and detailed the facts of the tragedy to the Assessors. He admitted that the evidence against the accused was entirely circumstantial, but said that it was circumstantial evidence of such a character that was quite conclusive of the accused's guilt. Evidence was then let in.

Miss Shillong, the Assistant Surgeon of the Lady Carzon Hospital, in speaking of the post mortem examination, described the wound on the deceased womans's throat, and said that she was of opinion that death must have been practically immediate and that she did not think that the deceased could have cried out before she died. She did not think that the injury could have been self-inflicted. Mr. Jarvis, of the 20th Deccan Horse, gave some important evidence. The accused had been employed by him during the last seven years, and he had often gone away on short periods of leave. He went away on leave from Madras about the time the murder was committed, but he did not know where he went to. The razor case was his, but several years had elapsed since he had examined the case, or had seen the razor that it originally contained. Another important witness was Akki, Captain Newitt's butler, who proved himself to be hostile to the prosecution, the prosecution thereby claiming the right to cross-examine him. He deposed to having known nothing about the murder till his house was searched. He denied being acquainted with the deceased woman, but gave several equivocal reasons for frequently riding down Convent Road on his bicycle. He had often seen accused and the deceased together, but he was not on speaking terms with the woman. He once quarrelled with the accused over a cricket match, but he did not know that deceased had ever written to the accused complaining that he (witness) had attempted to molest her.

THE Y. M. C. A. FORT.

There was a large social gathering of the members of the Fort Branch of the Y. M. C. A. at the premises of the Association at the London Missionary Seminary, yesterday evening, to bid farewell to Mr. A. A. Ward, the Branch Secretary who was leaving to take up an appointment in Ceylon. Mr. Sell presided, and there were present a large number of European ladies, and gentlemen and Indians. Tea was first served after which Mr. Watton read a farewell address to Mr. Ward, eulogising the strenuous work he had done during the past two years for the Branch, and wishing him prosperity in his new sphere of work. The Address was presented to Mr. Ward, with a handsome combined inkstand and casket. There were several other speakers, including Mr. Sell and Mr. Dumont Clarke, who has arrived from America to take up the work.

THE 2ND (Q. O.) SAPPERS AND MINERS.

The survivors of the 2nd (Queen's Own) Sappers and Miners who took a prominent part in the action at the Neil's Zereba during the Suakin Expedition, 1885, celebrated the 24th anniversary of that event on the 22nd instant, as they have been doing it for many years past. They, the survivors, of whom there were some 66, were given a treat by Colonel Anderson, R. E., Commandant, in the afternoon, and about 6 p.m. the Colonel and all the British and Native Officers of the Corps assembled in the Regimental School Room, when the following Address was read by Jeevaruthnum, one of the survivors:—

I, on behalf of the action at McNeil's Zereba present here respectfully beg leave to approach you, with humble expression of heartfelt thanks and gratitude, for the sumptuous treat that you have, kindly given us, in honour of the occasion.

It is needless for me to give in detail the part played by the 6th Company, on that memorable and critical occasion, as I have done so previously, but it is worthy to note that the success on that eventful field, was entirely due to the gallant way in which, the Company was commaded by Captain C. B. Wilkieson, R. E, (now Colonel). Captain F. J. Romily and Lieutenant E. M. B. Newman, R. E.

At the same time I beg to say that the survivors do feel very grateful to Colonel J. Smyth, M. D., for the medical aid rendered by that Officer to the wounded at a time when the battle was very fierce.

I regret to note that, during the quarter of a century which has elapsed since the action about 100 warriors, out of 166 survivors, have passed away to the other world, and so only sixty-six are present to take part in this celebration to-day.

The following British and Native Officers are the only survivors of the memorable action:—Colonels C. B. Wilkieson, R. E, and J. Smyth, M.D., Senior Surgeon, Mysore Government, Subadar Major Maduray and Subadar Major Ramasawmy Bahadur and Subadars Alexander and Murugesam.

Colonel Anderson replied to the Address in a few well-chosen words, wishing the survivors many more years of life and happiness.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Trichinopoly, 22nd March—For some months past the Roman Catholic Mission has been constructing a number of buildings in the compound of the old Mess House in the Cantonment, for the purpose of establishing an Industrial School and to provide quarters for the Roman Catholic Training School for Masters, the Model School and the Orphanage, the gradual and steady growth of which required larger and more spacious accommodation. What was but a few months ago wasteland is now occupied by buildings erected at a cost of Rs. 26,000. Last Friday, the 19th instant the public opening of these buildings by Mr. M. Young, I.C.S., the Collector, took place. There was a large gathering to witness the function which took place in the main hall. St. Joseph's College Band was in attendance and played during the afternoon.

The Rev. Father J. D. W. Sewell, S. J., on behalf of the Manager, read an account of the various institutions which were to be lodged in the new buildings.

Mr. M. Young, I. C. S., the Collector, in reply, said that he was sensible of the honour done to him in asking him to open the buildings and of the kind reference made about him in the Report read by Father Sewell. The Report spoke of the interest he took in Elementary education, and it was quite true. He was convinced that, in any country Elementary and Primary education was one of the fundamental necessities, and they therefore deserved the warmest sympathy and support of any one interested in this country. Anything that was done to promote such Elementary education for the benefit of the many millions in this great country was worthy of praise and deserved the thanks of the people and of the Government. He would add that such education should as far as possible, be given free, as, he understood, was being done in that institution.

They had listened to an interesting Report and he gathered from it that the object of the Training School was to get specially trained teachers for the work in the 243 and odd schools maintained by the Mission and the influence for good of this school must therefore be far-reaching. He was particularly glad to notice that a Model School was also established side by side, designed to provide a means of showing the teachers how to teach under the eyes of an experienced master, who corrected any mistakes or defects. This he believed to be an excellent system. He congratulated the Manager on the excellant results the school had produced till then and hoped the future would show even better results. He was glad that the superintendence of the institution and the Headmastership were placed in the hands of two gentlemen with high qualifications, and he vetured to exhort them to do their work without fear or favour, mindful of the great responsibilities that lay on them. The Collector then made a very sympathetic reference to the Industrial School and the Orphanage; and said he could conceive of no more benevolent an institution than an Orphanage, especially as the one conducted by the Mission not only fed and clothed the orphans, but, what was more important, taught them a profession or a trade and thus made them independent. He paid a graceful compliment to the benevolent donor of 30,000 francs for the construction of the buildings, whose modesty was so great that she would not let her name be made known. He hoped that other generous friends would come forward and help the Mission to pay the outstanding debt. In conclusion he wished every success to the various institutions, and with great pleasure declared the buildings open.

Mr. Young was then garlanded amidst cheers. The party next adjourned to the verandah and witnessed drill by the students, the Band playing the National Anthem. After a visit to the workshops where the orphans were at work the visitors dispersed.

TINNEVELLY.

Palamcottah, 23rd March.—The first "British well," a gift to Panchamas in South India, was opened by Mrs. Spencer at Araigulam, Tinnevelly yesterday evening. There was a fairly numerous attendance of Europeans and Indians present. Mr. Pandian, the secretary, commenced the proceedings by reading letters from Bishop Williams, of Tinnevelly, and the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart, who hoped the function would be successful. The Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy wrote:—"I am directed to say that H. E. the Viceroy is glad to hear of the success attending the scheme of sinking British wells for Panchamas. Mr. Pandian stated that 24 "American wells" had already been opened and many more would follow. He thanked the donors of the first "British well" He announced that the second "British well" was the gift of Their Excellencies Sir Arthur and Lady Lawley and of Bishop and Mrs. Williams.

Mr. Spencer, in the course of his address said:—"We regard this work as most excellent and hope this will be a means of creating a healthy rivalry between Americans and British as to who will have the more wells in their name."

Mrs. Spencer then drew a bucket of water and distributed it among those present and declared the well opened.

TUTICORIN.

Tuticorin, 22nd March—We have had some very stuffy evenings lately, but we are all hoping for a cool night on the 26th, when Mr. and the Misses Harvey are giving a dance at the Fort Press bungalow.

It is not often that Tuticorin has much to record in the way of social events, but we have been quite gay and festive during the past few days. The Golf and Tennis Tournaments, which were started a couple of weeks ago, are now finished for the former, Mixed Foursomes, the first prize, Rs. 100, kindly presented by Mr. Milligan, was won by Mrs. Preston and Mr. J. D. Murray, while the second prize Rs. 50, also given by Mr. Milligan, was won by Mrs. Chapman and Mr. J. C. Harvey. In the tennis, the first prize for the Ladies' Singles, Rs. 50, given by Mr. Niher, was won by Miss White, while Miss Mary Harvey won the second prize, Rs. 25, given by Mr. Fachiri. The first prize in the Mixed Doubles was won by Mr. Newton and Miss Harvey, while Mr. J. C. Harvey Mrs. Stanly Deane won the second.

On Saturday last, a Skittle Gymkhana was held at the Club, and after tea the Putting Competition and the various races took place. The first and second prizes for putting were won by Miss Mary Harvey and Mrs. Preston, respectively.

Perhaps the most amusing event of the afternoon was the Zoological, or Drawing, Race, in which Miss Burton and Mr. Cox won the first and Mrs. van Langenberg and Mr. Deane the second prizes. Some of the animals drawn were most original in shape and form and reflected great credit on the imagination of the artists The Threading-the-Needle Race ended in a victory for Mr. Cox and Mrs. Preston, while Mr. Deane and Mrs. McEwan made a very close second, and many ladies will envy Mr. Cox and Mr. Deane the ease with which they are apparently able to manipulate a needle and thread. The first prize in the Cigarette Race was won by Mrs. Newton and Mr. Heycock, and the second by Miss Mary Harvey and Mr. Chapman. Mrs. Newton and Mrs. Deane showed great skill in picking up potatoes with a spoon, and were awarded first and second prizes, respectively, in this exciting competition. For the Bending or Obstacle Race, Mrs. Newton and Mr. J. C. Harvey and Mrs. van Langenberg and Mr. Chapman proved themselves most agile in dodging empty bottles, and were accordingly proclaimed winners of the prizes, while Mrs. McEvan and Mr. J. C. Harvey and Mrs. van Langenberg and Mr. Lewis won the prizes in the Ball and Bucket Race.

The Children's Race was quite amusing and was divided into two parts, the first for those over three years of age, and the second for those under that age. For the latter, several of the competitors refused to start, in spite of wild entreaties to "run to nurse, dear," which made the victory for the winner rather an easy one. The prizes are to be distributed next Saturday, when the members of the Club will be "At Home" to their friends.

The evening finished up with an impromptu dance on the tennis court at the close of which Dr. van Langenberg proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Miller, whose liberal contributions had defrayed the expense of the Gymkhana, and also to Mr. Heycock and Mr. Deane, whose untiring energy had made the evening such an unqualified success.

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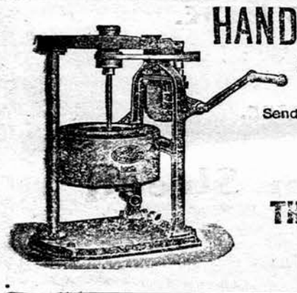

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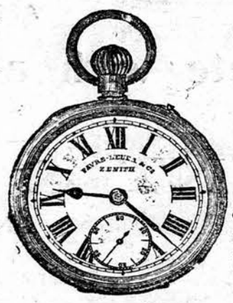

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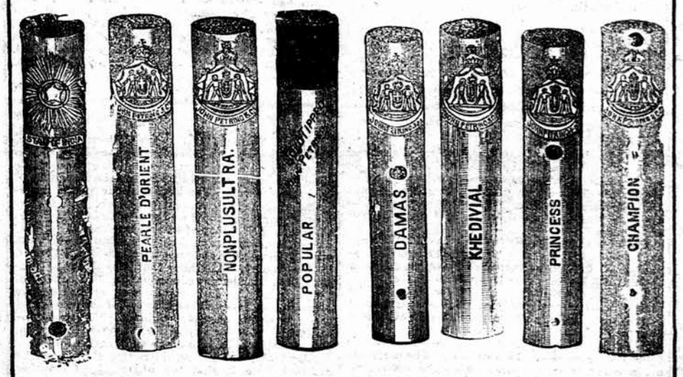

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